

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 7TH, 1899.

NUMBER 45

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OUVIDOR 57

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HAND BOOK OF RIO DE JANEIROA SECOND EDITION of this useful guide book is now in course of revision and will be published at the earliest date possible. It will be considerably improved and enlarged. A few good advertisements will be received. For terms and other information apply to the Editor of *The Rio News*.**Travellers' Directory.****São Paulo:**

Through express trains leave the Central station daily at 6 a. m. and 8:30 p. m. (dormitorio); returning leaves S. Paulo at 5 a. m. and 5 p. m. (dormitorio). Change of cars both ways at Taubaté.

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Regular trains, week days, leave 51, Rua Cosme Velho, Laranjeiras, at 8 a. m. and 2 and 5:30 p. m., returning leave the summit at 7:30 and 9:30 a. m. and 1, 4:30 and 7 p. m. On Sundays and holidays, the hours are: ascending 6:30, 8, 9:30 and 11 a. m., 12:30, 2, 3:30, 5:15 and 8 p. m.; descending, 8:35, 10:05, 11:35 a. m., 1:05, 2:35, 4:05, 6, 7 and 9 p. m. Each train gives the excursionist half an hour on the summit.

Official Directory

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CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Service is held every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. There is a Celebration of the Holy Communion on the first and third Sundays in the month at 11 a. m. and on the second and fourth Sundays at 9 a. m., also on Saints' Days according to announcements. Baptisms and marriages at times to be arranged with the Chaplain, for whom communications may be sent to Craschley & Co. 36 Rua do Ouridior.

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JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

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PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15, Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., and at 7 p. m. Thursdays.

ALVARO E. DOS REIS, Pastor.

Residence: On the Church premises.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—No. 25, Rua de Sant' Anna. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.

W. B. BAGBY, D. D., Pastor.

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IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHUELO.—No. 234, Rua da Anna Nery, Estação do Riachuelo. Services, Sundays 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., Wednesdays 7 p. m. FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor.

PRYTHOLIS METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Avenida Marechal Deodoro, No. 9. English service at 4 p. m. Sundays, Portuguese services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sundays; 7:30 p. m. Wednesdays. Sunday School at 10 a. m.

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Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 20 Rua d' Ajuda.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

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WEST COAST ITEMS.

—The Peruvian revolutionists have occupied the town of Chinchla.

—A Lima telegram of yesterday announces the defeat and dispersal of Col. Durand's force near Huancu, Peru.

—A Santiago telegram of yesterday states that D. Joaquin Godoy will probably be appointed Chilean minister to Brazil.

—According to a brief telegram received two or three days ago, the Colombian revolutionists have been defeated a second time.

—The earthquakes have been repeated in southern Chili with such frequency and violence as to cause considerable prejudice and great alarm.

—A Santiago telegram of the 3rd inst. says that a syndicate has been organized there to explore petroleum springs at the Straits of Magellan.

—A Santiago telegram of the 2nd inst. says that nothing definite has as yet been decided in regard to President Errazuriz's visit to Buenos Aires.

—There was a quarrel and personal encounter about the middle of last month between Engineer Garcia, director of railways, and Dr. Pinochet, minister of industry, the former knocking the latter down and being stabbed in return. A duel was fought three days later. Dr. Pinochet being mortally wounded. Both men subsequently died from their wounds.

—A Santiago telegram of the 3rd inst. says that President Errazuriz has not yet definitely resolved not to make the projected journey to Buenos Aires during the visit of President Campos Salles. The Chilean minister at Rio de Janeiro seems to favor the visit, but the President is undecided. The matter will probably be left to the decision of congress.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—There were 10,661 immigrant arrivals in Argentina last month.

—Gold is again falling in Buenos Aires, contrary to the expectations of business men.

—A syndicate is reported to have been organized at Buenos Aires to control the sale of Paraguayan hides and tobacco.

—The new Argentine 2-cent postage stamps are a decided improvement on the old ones, both in design and workmanship.

—The exports of sugar from the province of Tucuman, Argentina, during the year ending Sept. 30th last, aggregated 50,169 tons.

—The central station of the La Nueva tramway company in Buenos Aires was burned on the 30th ult., including a large number of horses. The losses are estimated at \$300,000.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 4th inst. says that important London bankers have telegraphed to the Argentine government offering a loan of three millions sterling. We very much doubt it.

—The Uruguayan health authorities have proposed to their Argentine fellow conspirators to abolish quarantine against Brazilian ports north of Rio de Janeiro, and to receive cargo from all Brazilian ports except Rio and Santos.

—The Argentine government has sanctioned the financial projects recently passed in congress. We can not say that Argentina is to be complimented on the result, for it means the repudiation, by act of parliament, of over one half the currency issue of the country.

—The Herald says that "preliminary negotiations are said to be in hand for the visit of President Campos Salles of Brazil to the River Plate about the end of February next year. It is said that a huge programme of entertainments is being arranged for the Brazilian visitors."

—The Argentine senate definitely approved the Pelligrini scaling project on the 31st ult. At the same time the government was authorized to create 17 more colonies. Unintentionally cause and effect were brought to public notice on the same day, for it is nihilism in great part which has brought Argentina to such a disgraceful end.

—The consistency of the *Herald* and *Times* is startling. After telling us that "the Boers are hopelessly out of date in our modern world," that "they can not be allowed to stand as a barrier to the progress of civilization," and that "the Boer is by constitution and temperament a slave owner," (Oct. 22) our colleague veers round on Oct. 27, and after pointing out that the Boers will undoubtedly emigrate after being conquered, says they "would make a very desirable class of settlers for Argentina."—In looking over the comments of the Buenos Aires *Herald* and *Times* of Oct. 22nd on the Transvaal war, we are led to believe that a revision of its complacent opinion of itself is imperatively needed. First our colleague says: "The Boers are certain to get such a lesson in war that they will never forget it." Then he gives a column of comments on the first battle of Glencoe, in which the conclusion is reached that "Such a defeat cannot fail to have a demoralizing effect on the Boer forces." And then he remarks with evident satisfaction: "The reliability of the *Herald* and *Times* telegraphic interpretation, summary and special telegrams is being appreciated." Which is probably true!—It would be wrong for anybody to encourage immigration to this country at present, for the immigrant has everything against him. Labor is unremunerative, taxes are ruinously heavy, the homestead law is both inadequate and badly administered, and the territories available for colonization are for the most part under the jurisdiction of men who afford insufficient guarantees for the life and property of the colonist. There is no country on the face of the globe which should, by right, be a better one for the immigrant than Argentina: there are, however, few countries which at present offer more meagre attractions. Emigrants are actually leaving the republic at the present time, and in this fact alone there is an eloquent significance upon which there is no need to enlarge.—*Southern Cross*, Oct. 20.—Deputy Mitre in his speech in the house on Wednesday gave the following data concerning the foreign debt of the country: On December 31, 1897, the foreign debt amounted to \$261,000,000, in December, 1898, it had risen to \$316,000,000, and at the end of the current year it would be \$375,855,000, or an increase of \$116,000,000 gold in two years. Bonds had yet to be issued to attend to the guarantees of the railways, and perhaps at the end of the year the foreign debt would amount to \$400,000,000. The internal debt at the same time amounted to \$18,364,000 gold and \$109,645,000 paper. The internal debt on December 31, 1897, was \$13,000,000 paper. There was also the floating debt, which would bring the total indebtedness of the country up to \$123,269,000 gold and \$137,200,000 paper.—*Review*, Buenos Aires, Oct. 28.—The excessive protection accorded to our wine industry in the shape of prohibitive import duties, etc. has placed a virtual barrier to the importation of Chilean wines. Our neighbors have replied by imposing a heavy import duty on Argentine cattle, thereby bringing about the virtual cessation of livestock exports to the other side of the Andes. The reprisal has affected stock-breeders in the immediate neighborhood of the Chilean frontier to the extent of killing their trade and forcing them to give up their establishments thereby depopulating those far-distant Argentine districts. It now remains to be seen what next our rabid protectionists are bent upon contriving in their mad course of ruining general interests in order to favour a few, and how long the people will remain submissive under such fatuous guidance.—*Herald and Times*, Buenos Aires.—The *Times* correspondent at Buenos Aires has been severely abused for sending the following telegram to London:—"The minister of finance has declared in congress that the conversion of the paper-money will take place when the balance of trade becomes favorable to the republic and when the financial situation becomes solid. The public administration not being satisfactory, the conversion period is thereby postponed indefinitely. The current budget already shows a deficit of one million sterling, the national foreign debt is sixty-nine millions, the home debt nine millions, the floating debt five millions and Treasury bills two millions. When the final nationalization of the provincial foreign debts takes place the total national debt, home and foreign, will amount to £103,000,000. The prospects are that within two years the suspension of the debt service will become necessary. Although the country is rich, the government is virtually in bankruptcy."—Deputy Mitre, speaking on the financial schemes in congress on Wednesday, referred to the English capital invested in the country. He said that the sum of £83,500,000 was invested in railways and £21,500,000 in other companies. To these one hundred and eight million sterling must be added the German, Belgian, French and Italian capital invested in various enterprises, the profits of business houses working with foreign capital, and even the rent of houses whose owners lived abroad. He said that this importation of capital was increasing daily. Every new industry which was a success was converted into an English company, and there is the possibility that all successful local industries will pass into the hands of foreign companies. Referring to the interest, he said that the interest on the various railway bonds varied from 4 to 7 per cent. The capital with a fixed interest amounted to \$270,000,000 gold, and the dividends to \$15,132,000, and there remained a capital of \$149,216,000 which, taking the dividend at 2 per cent would require \$2,976,000. The capital of the other companies amounted to \$123,230,000, and in estimating the yearly gain at 5 per cent this would give \$6,161,000. Placing the capital employed by the insurance companies in mortgages and in commercial houses, this must amount at least to \$70,000,000, the interest on this being taken at \$9,721,000.—*Review*, Buenos Aires, Oct. 28.

—It is said that there was a broad smile on Admiral Dewey's face during the recent festivities in New York when he saw Ludlow Street jail decorated with the expressive words "Welcome Home."

—This is how the Rev. Victor L. Whitechurch understands the teachings of Christ and the duty of one man toward another. He writes to the *Daily Mail*:—"Mr. Stead sent me a copy of his pamphlet entitled 'Shall I Slay My Brother Boer?' I have returned him the title-page, first writing across it, 'Shall I punch my brother's head when he's cheeky?' Yes!"

Banks.**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

Capital..... £ 1,500,000
 Capital paid up..... " 750,000
 Reserve fund..... " 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

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Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

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(Caixa 108.)Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos
(Caixa 520.) (Caixa 185.)

Draws on:

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PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 21, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital..... £1,500,000
 Realized do..... " 900,000
 Reserve fund..... " 1,000,000

BRANCHES:

Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Pernambuco, Para, Santos,
 S. Paulo, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Rosario,
 Mendoza and Paysond.

DRAWS ON:-

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 Farmers Loan and Trust Company.—NEW YORK
 First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORGATE ST.

London E. C.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
 Idem paid up..... " 800,000
 Reserve fund..... " 320,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1º de Março

Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PARA, MONTEVIDEO
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Decree No. 2,432 of 2nd January, 1897.

CAPITAL: Frs. 10,000,000 (Ten million Francs.)

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Realized Capital. . Rs. 103,616,400\$000

N. B. This capital to be

reduced to Rs. 100,000,000\$ in accordance with
the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897.

Reserve Fund . . Rs. 16,787,304\$006

Profits in suspense . Rs. 10,384,820\$735

on 30th June 1899.

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WHEN PAIRS ET TABASCO SAUCE.

When pa first et tabasco sauce—'I'm smilin' 'bout
 it yet.
 Although his subsequent remarks I always shall regret.
 We'd come to town to see the sights, and pa remarked
 to me:
 "We'll cut at a long long hotel an' sling some style,"
 (say he,
 An' then he sort o' cast his eye among the places all,
 An' then he said: "That ketchup must be good, the bottle is so
 small!"
 An' then he took a piece o' meat an' covered it quite
 thick.
 When pa first et tabasco sauce an' rose to make his
 kick.

It all comes back so plain to me: I r'collect it well:
 He just was talkin' mild an' calm, an' then he gave a
 yell.
 "I tried to cave the cellu' by buttin' with his head.
 "Er-hoo! Er-hoo! Fire! Munter! Hoo!" I can't
 tell all he said.
 But when they heard his heated words six women left
 the room.
 And said such language filled their souls with shame,
 (an' 'also gloom;
 But pa, he only gurgled some, and then he yelled again.
 When first he et tabasco sauce an' loit about it then.

We laid him out upon a board an' fanned him quite a
 while.
 An' pa, he sort o' gasped at first an' then he tried to
 smile.
 An' says: "Just heat a poker now, an' run it down
 my neck:
 I want to cool off gradual, it's better I expect!"
 But when he'd got me out o' doors, he says: "I want
 to get
 That there blame ketchup recipe an' learn jus' how
 to get it hot.
 So I try it on the boys when you an' me get hum.
 Till they, too, think the condiment is mixed with
 Kingdom come."

—San Francisco Examiner.

THE BOERS AS FIGHTERS.

The Transvaal Boer is always ready to fight

at any minute of the day.

He carries his rifle on his shoulder and a
 piece of blitong in his pocket, mouching
 around over the veldt so that if a field cornet
 gallops up to tell him that war has been
 declared, he may start for the front at once.

Prospect of an occasion to use his rifle has
 ever sent a gleam into the ordinarily dull eye
 of the Boer and made of him a changed man.
 Whether the object be a human being or a
 wild duck—matters not to him, his one
 thought being to glance along a gleaming
 barrel and hit small objects at long range.
 When he shoots at a British soldier, therefore,
 he first examines him carefully to see if he is
 an officer and then picks out some particular
 button or conspicuous part of the uniform on
 which to rest his sight. He does this partly
 from force of habit, just as he aims at the
 white breast of a duck, though it is an
 unwritten order in Boer warfare to kill the
 officers, or chiefs, if possible.

When the captain or commandant sees an
 officer it is his plan to select about six of the
 best marksmen available to fire simultaneously
 at him. The higher his rank the better. The
 man so carefully selected may be regarded as
 doomed. At Majuba hill the Boers did not
 even spare General Sir George Colley.

To us these methods may seem cold-blooded
 and cruel, but it must be remembered that the
 Transvaal burghers hate the English as
 they do the dreaded black spiders that infest
 the country, and always refer to the British
 soldier as *ruiniks*, or *red necks*.
 The commandant general of the Boer forces
 is Piet Joubert, a man 68 years old, with a
 string of military victories extending over half

a century. In the history of the Transvaal he
 has borne almost as important a part as Paul
 Kruger. Until this present agitation there
 existed a strong rivalry between the two. For
 three successive times Kruger was elected
 President by a small majority over Joubert,
 and since boyhood they have contested neck
 and neck for various honors. Joubert has long
 been the military head of the nation and is
 recognized to be the best fighter and tactician
 in the country. He has divided the Transvaal
 into 17 districts for mobilization purposes,
 each district being under a commandant.
 These districts are, in turn, subdivided under
 the commands of field cornets. While Joubert
 is the commander-in-chief he still is subject to
 the orders of the Volksraad and old Kruger
 and makes no important moves without their
 consent.

In spite of the Boers being sadly scattered
 all over the Transvaal, the whole nation can
 be mobilized in two or three days, a proceeding
 which probably cannot be duplicated by any
 other country. This is possible owing to the
 Boer's constant equipment in light marching
 order. The moment that Kruger decides to
 declare war, Joubert either telegraphs or sends
 relays of messengers to each commandant.
 This officer promptly notifies the several field
 cornets in his district, and the latter either
 dispatch their assistants, who gallop here and
 there on the veldt sounding the tocsin, or else
 make bonfires at night or pillars of smoke by
 day, the prearranged signals for war. From a
 dull, apathetic, ill-kept and lazy dreamer, the
 Boer is transformed into a quick-witted, cunning
 and energetic being.

The strength of the Boers as a military
 nation lies in the fact that nearly every man
 possesses innate valour, and is himself a
 general. Conje, who captured the Jameson
 raiders, was not a celebrated warrior, yet he
 took hold of a campaign on a moment's
 notice, mapped out his plans, quickly led on
 Jameson until he had him surrounded, and
 then went to him.

Until the last four years Kruger had taken
 no precautions against a siege, relying entirely
 on open warfare. After the Jameson raid,
 however, he began to follow the example of
 more advanced nations. The first step was to
 erect forts at Johannesburg and Pretoria. The
 former now reposes under the brow of strong
 fortifications. There are six forts altogether,
 and they command a broad expanse of coun-
 try. In these he has placed long-range rifle
 guns of French and German patterns and
 numerous quick-firing guns. He has fitted
 four warehouses with arms and made secret
 preparations, which include long tunnels
 underneath the gold fields, so that the town of
 Johannesburg can be destroyed by one train of
 powder, for the motto of the Boers is the same
 as that of William of Prussia: "Rather a
 ruined country than no country."

Pretoria is guarded by four forts, one at
 each of the four corners of the town. Heavy
 guns of the Krupp make are installed here
 under the direction of German, Dutch and
 French officers. Men have been drilled to
 train these guns effectively, and the town is
 supplied with provisions to withstand a long
 siege. The latter method has been the
 favorite one spoken of by the English to
 conquer the Boers. The Transvaal is such a
 country that wild animals cannot exist in
 some parts of it, and British experts have
 always said that to starve the burghers would
 be the easiest way of subduing them. Kruger
 has provided against this in some measure by
 building a great granary where meats and
 canned food are stored in large quantities. He
 has little fear of such a pass, and recently said
 that the English might build a wall around
 their high as Jericho, and then he and his
 people could live comfortably for 20 years.

On a campaign the Boers observe very strict
 rules. If a man fires after the order is given
 to cease, the commandant fines him. Every
 night the lights are put out early and the men
 turn in behind the laager. This is a circular
 impromptu fortification, made by lashing all
 the wagons together, and affords a good pro-
 tection against bullets. Their method when
 attacked is to send out a line at double quick,
 drop to the knees, take steady aim and fire,
 rushing back to the laager then, to give way
 to a second party.

They have always been successful in native
 warfare this way, but against trained English
 soldiers with machine guns they will have
 small chance. A long campaign is no hard-
 ship to the Boer. When the alarm comes, the
 women of the house—and nearly every Boer
 has a family of 10, 12 or 18, of whom two-
 thirds are girls—get him half a dozen pieces
 of blitong and a supply of coffee and tobacco,
 while the boys saddle and equip the best horse
 in the stable. Of course every lad who can
 stand a march also goes to the front, for the
 Boer children are taught to use a rifle at an
 early age, and it is a common sight to meet on
 the open veldt two or three strapping girls
 swinging along with a rifle on the lookout for
 hart-beest or turkey buzzards. In fact the
 women count on doing their share of the
 fighting. Since the Boers left Cape Colony in
 1836 the feminine portion have been accus-
 tomed to leading a life behind the laager
 and if necessary firing it at a black face.

As a fighter the Boer is a mixture of strategy
 and religion. Before going into battle each
 captain leads his troops in prayer, for the
 Boer children are brought up on the Heidel-
 berg catechism, and the first thing they learn
 is the answer to the question: "What is the
 only comfort in life and in death?" The
 army then joins in singing "Old Hundred,"
 every man, as one Englishman described it,
 "trying to outdo the other in slowness of time,"
 each note being prolonged for at least six
 beats. The religious injunctions are not

forgotten on the march, and travel on the Sabbath day is tabooed as much as possible.

Ooni Paul's pre-eminence in the nation is due to his piety as much as anything else, and when he is commanded general and military leader he could get a following by raising his hand. The Boers are almost as great fanatics in war as the Mahometans, though their natural strategy prevents them from recklessly destroying themselves. Kruger rose to fame by taking hold of a campaign against the natives in which his predecessor had failed. This man did not belong to the Doppler church, which is the ultra orthodox branch of the Dutch reformed that is in the ascendant there. The Boers said the Lord was against the other leader on account of his heresy.

Five battles has Joubert had with British troops. The number of troops engaged on each side at these various engagements have varied between 2500 and 150. At Laing's Neck the English lost 190, the Boers 24; at Ingogo the British loss was 142, the Boers 17; at Majuba Hill the British loss was 280, the Boers 5; at Brenkhorst Spruit the British lost 120, the Boers 1, and in the Jameson raid 100 reformers fell, while the Boers lost but 5. Thus, while the English have suffered in their fights with the Boers to the extent of 832 men, the Transvaal farmers' loss has been but 52, and at this rate they believe then can at least maintain a long war with the British.

The Boer had been experimenting for the last two years with devices to utilize the railroads in the Transvaal in the event of war, and to this end have employed skilled engineers to construct fortified cars, consisting simply of a steel bed with an oval covering of wrought steel. This hood is large enough to contain a company of sharpshooters, who fire from portholes, and a large quantity of ammunition. It is intended to operate these modern Trojan horses on the various lines running out from Johannesburg. Kruger has been progressive in recent years with regard to railroads, and the systems in the Transvaal compare favorably with those of Cape Colony. One line connects at Volksrust with the Natal line, another runs south to South Orange Free State, connecting with the Cape Colony road; a third runs northward to Petersburg; a fourth goes directly eastward to Delagoa bay, in Portuguese territory, while a short line has just been completed which makes connections with Cecil Rhodes' Cape to Cairo system, westward from Johannesburg. The country is thus fairly well covered with railroad lines, and if the iron cars prove serviceable they could be operated in all directions from the capital. —Exchange.

CRICKET IN S. PAULO.

1ST ELEVEN VS. 2ND ELEVEN.

This match was played on the 29th ult. and resulted in a win for the 2nd Eleven on the first innings, by 20 runs.

The scores were:

THE ELEVEN.	
1st Innings	
F. C. Fforde, b. C. W. Miller	4
P. W. Crewe, b. do.	8
M. King, b. W. Holland	11
L. M. Howe, b. C. W. Miller	4
J. S. Webster, c. Jeans, b. do.	10
F. Goodier, b. Miller	18
S. J. Gencross, b. do.	0
W. F. Rule, b. do.	2
H. W. Stacey, b. do.	10
H. E. Barber, b. do.	2
E. G. Knight, not out	5
Extras	2
Total	76
2nd Innings	
F. C. Fforde, b. W. Holland	4
H. E. Barber, b. do.	6
P. W. Crewe, l. b. w., C. W. Miller	1
L. M. Howe, run out	9
M. King, ct. substitute, b. C. W. Miller	5
J. S. Webster, b. Miller	16
E. G. Knight, b. do.	26
H. W. Stacey, b. W. Holland	1
W. F. Rule, b. do.	4
F. Goodier, b. do.	2
S. J. Gencross	6
Extras	6
Total	80

2ND ELEVEN.

1st Innings	
—Reeves, b. King	39
W. Jeffrey, c. Howe, b. Rule	34
C. W. Miller, b. Rule	7
W. Holland, b. do.	7
H. Johns, b. do.	1
E. Wright, b. do.	0
H. Kirkman, b. King	3
—Hay, run out	1
R. Fforde, c. Webster, b. Rule	1
—Jeans, ct. Goodier, b. do.	0
—Oelhafen	0
Extras	7
Total	96
2nd Innings	
—Reeves, c. Goodier, b. Barber	0
W. Jeffrey, b. King	13
C. W. Miller, not out	31
W. Holland, b. King	0
H. Johns, b. Rule	4
R. Fforde, b. do.	1
—Hay	1
E. Wright, did not bat	—
H. Kirkman	—
Extras	2
Total	51

CRICKET AT SANTOS.

PONTA DA PRAIA VS. S. VICENTE AND JOSÉ MENINO.

The pest is evidently very well disposed toward cricket for the weather was exceptionally fine on Sunday last (29th October), on the occasion of the match between «Ponta da Praia» and «S. Vicente and José Menino» combined. As the scores show the match was very closely contested, and resulted in a victory for the latter.

We regret to say that the two days' match between Santos and São Paulo which was to have been played on the 1st and 2nd inst., had to be postponed because of the sanitary restrictions on travellers from Santos to São Paulo.

The score in Sunday's match was:

PONTA DA PRAIA	
C. L. Stock, b. Keelman	6
R. C. Lloyd, ct. Hampshire, b. Burgos	10
A. L. Tweedie, b. Keelman	8
J. P. Cross, b. do.	18
T. Smith, b. Murray	4
J. Meadows, b. Keelman	2
W. C. Preece, b. Murray	1
A. Richards, b. Burgos	30
H. Tross, ct. H. P. Smith, b. Keelman	19
F. Tracey, ct. Keelman, b. Burgos	1
M. S. Edwards, not out	0
Extras	6
Total	105

S. VICENTE AND JOSÉ MENINO.

F. H. Gepp, b. Tracey	6
T. H. Evans, run out	2
A. M. Burgos, ct. Tracey, b. Stock	22
C. R. Murray, b. Tracey	25
E. O. Broad, ct. Cross, b. Stock	1
H. L. Wright, b. Stock	0
A. Keelman, l. b. w., b. Tracey	37
A. Lewis, ct. A. T. Smith, do.	5
H. P. Smith, b. Stock	0
J. Cadzow, b. do.	0
J. Hunter, b. do.	4
H. Cookson, ct. Preece, b. Stock	0
A. Dickson, ct. Preece, b. Tracey	10
H. Hampshire, not out	0
Extras	14
Total	126

PERNAMBUCO CRICKET.

“TELEGRAPHS” VS. “WORLD”.

The final match of the season was played on 15th October in a broiling sun. Commencing at 11.30 the “World” first batted and at lunch-time time 90 was up. Fellows Jr. and Conolly having by steady play borne the brunt. Forty minutes after lunch finished the innings. At the time then remained for the Cable men to wipe off a like score and make the games 2 all. The “body” did the scoring, “head” and “tail” being “disconnected.” Thus the World have won 3 of 4 matches and yet the Telegraph boys may be consoled with having made 507 runs in the 4 matches against the World's 477.

The scores were:

WORLD.	
L. Latham, l. b. w., b. Daniel	3
E. G. Paton, b. Pratt	1
H. S. Fellows, b. F. Foy	44
F. Clemetson, b. Daniel	9
R. Conolly, b. Pratt	22
W. E. G. Boxwell, b. Daniel	17
H. Howe, l. b. w., b. do.	6
H. Fletcher, b. Pratt	8
C. C. Deere, not out	6
H. Harding, b. Pratt	9
W. Marshall, c. Jardine, b. F. Foy	1
Extras	17
Total	143

TELEGRAPHS.

W. Matthews, b. Latham	2
A. L. Bell, c. Clemetson, b. do.	12
A. M. Jardine, b. Conolly	1
J. F. Riley, ct. b. Latham	2
F. R. Foy, b. Conolly	14
C. Williams, b. Clemetson	14
P. Daniel, b. Conolly	20
W. Morgan, st., b. Latham	31
C. D. Pratt, b. Clemetson	0
A. Foy, b. do.	8
H. Nevill, not out	2
Extras	4
Total	110

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TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

Great Britain.

OCT. 31.—Gen. White has telegraphed to the war office that his left wing, comprising the Irish Light Infantry, the Gloucestershire regiment and the 10th mountain battery, about 2,000 men, had been captured by the Boers. The British government at once issued orders for the mobilisation of new regiments. Subsequent telegrams confirm the disaster at Ladysmith, and fix the number of men lost at 1,512, including 42 officers. This force was sent to capture a neighboring hill and was surrounded and captured. Gen. White assumes personal responsibility for the disaster. The news has created a profound impression in England. Another Ladysmith telegram states that the Boers have begun bombarding that city. A Vryburg telegram says that many Afrikaners are openly joining the Boers. News from various European capitals state that general satisfaction is expressed over the defeat of the British forces. A regiment of Canadians embarked at Quebec on the 29th for South Africa. Gen. Buller has arrived at Capetown.

Nov. 1.—A public sentiment in England continues to be profoundly stirred by recent events in South Africa, and this is magnified by the strict censorship exercised by the British government. It is calculated that the reinforcements now considered necessary can not reach South Africa before January, when Great Britain will have 85,000 men in the field. Gen. Buller will then take the offensive. The war office has advised Gen. Buller that three regiments and one battery will be sent him within ten days to compensate for the losses at Ladysmith. Gen. White telegraphs that Ladysmith has suffered nothing from the Boer attacks, and that he has received reinforcements. Detailed telegrams from Ladysmith of the battle of the 30th ult. state that the retreat of the Boers after the morning's engagement was simulated to induce Gen. White to send a force in pursuit. At night they had returned to their original positions. Gen. White fell into the trap, sent a force to occupy a neighboring hill at night, and it was surrounded and captured. Gen. White telegraphs that the disaster was occasioned by a panic among the mules which ran away with the guns and munitions. The Boer fire decimated the ranks of the British who, having exhausted their ammunition, were compelled to surrender. It is said that Gen. White still has 10,000 men at Ladysmith, 7,000 being infantry. Col. Vule has been promoted to a major-generalship, commanding the 5th brigade. Gen. White telegraphs that the Boers are treating the British wounded and prisoners with humanity. The Portuguese government has declared the complete neutrality of Delagoa Bay. The explosion of a boiler in a Sheffield foundry caused the death of four operatives and injuries to 20 others. A British transport with 1,200 men for South Africa, is said to have been wrecked.

Nov. 2.—British government has received a telegram from Gen. White that the continues to sustain his position at Ladysmith. The Boers are said to be moving on Colenso, to cut off Ladysmith from the south. It is said that, according to official information, Gen. White wished to evacuate Ladysmith before fighting the Boers, but could not do so because of the great stores of arms and munitions in that city. The knowledge of the investment of the town. The war office says the security of Ladysmith has not been prejudiced. A Durban telegram says some men of the Gloucestershire regiment escaping capture on the night of the 29th ult. have arrived at Ladysmith. Some mules and camels have also reappeared. (This story needs a grain of salt.) A press telegram of the 31st says the Boers were moving south-east toward Colenso. A report that Colenso had been captured lacks confirmation. A Capetown telegram says that the Afrikaners are jubilant over the British disaster at Ladysmith. Advice received there state that Gen. White's losses aggregate 3,500 men. Gen. Buller has left Capetown for Durban. The reported wreck of a transport, said to be the "Nubia," not confirmed. The British Channel squadron has arrived at Gibraltar. A retired general expresses the opinion that 150,000 will be required to terminate the war. It is reported that a British cruiser had fired upon a steamer in Delagoa Bay, which had no flag hoisted. The said steamer proved to be British.

Nov. 3.—Great anxiety is shown in England over the situation at Ladysmith. It is believed by many that the government is concealing part of the truth. To confirm this a letter of Gen. White just published states that he had a sufficient force in Natal to terminate the war. No news received from Ladysmith. It is known, however, that the railway has not been cut by the Boers. A note sent to the press from the war office states that the British losses in the suburbs of Ladysmith in the battle of 30th October were 6 officers and 54 soldiers killed, and 9 officers and 231 soldiers wounded. A press telegram of the 31st states that the Boers lost hundreds of men in the combats around Ladysmith. A Capetown telegram says the Boers have occupied Pomeroy, in Natal, and that they are believed to be concentrating at De Anir, in Cape Colony. The government has summoned 35 battalions of militia for the 20th inst. (another telegram says 19 battalions). The new ironclad "Venerable" has been launched. A Capetown telegram announces the death of Gen. Kitch. who was wounded and captured at Elandsbaag. Three cases of bubonic pest are

reported from Lourenço Marques. Admiral Boscawen has been appointed to command the second Mediterranean squadron. Gen. Joubert has protested against the use of the explosive alldides in projectiles.

Nov. 4.—An official telegram says the British garrison at Colenso has retired to a position further south. Other telegrams state that a heavy artillery duel at Ladysmith took place on the 31st. A war office note, however, says that Ladysmith continues isolated, the last telegram from there being dated Oct. 31. The war office computes the British column captured at Ladysmith at 1,160 men. A telegram to the Daily Telegraph says that the British losses in Monday's battle (Oct. 30) were 2,232 men. The lack of reports at the war office from Ladysmith gives the impression that communications continue interrupted. (Until to-day we have been told that they were not interrupted. And if they are, where do those occasional reports come from?) The lack of news from Ladysmith for 60 hours and the official advice of the withdrawal from Colenso, is beginning to cause anxiety. The city of Colenso, Cape Colony, has been occupied by a force of 4,000 Boers. The place was defended only by a police detachment. A Capetown telegram says that Sir Redvers Buller has prohibited newspaper correspondents from accompanying military operations in any part of the field under his command. The war office states that a train full of women and children from Ladysmith arrived at Pieter Maritzburg on the 31st. A Pretoria telegram announces the arrival there of 1,160 prisoners more. They are to be interned north of the city. 1,000 men are embarked to day in England for South Africa. The transport "Rapidian," carrying troops to South Africa, was damaged in a recent storm and has returned to Liverpool. A great storm has been raging on the Scotch and Irish coasts.

Nov. 5.—An official advice from the theatre of war. Press notices trustworthy and several days old. There appears to have been an artillery duel at Ladysmith on 2nd inst. but the results are unknown. Advice from Colenso state that the Boers attacked that place at 11 a.m. on the 2nd inst., the British garrison retiring that night. A press telegram, professing to come from Ladysmith, says a battle had been fought at Basterhill in which the Boers were defeated. Mr. Conyngham Greene, ex-British agent at Pretoria, has arrived in London. Two transports with soldiers have left Liverpool for South Africa. A monument to Gladstone was unveiled at Blackburn.

Belgium.

OCT. 31.—Gen. Briand has expressed an opinion unfavorable to the organization of the British army. He says the British forces would have been dispersed had they been fighting European soldiers instead of the Boers. (These machine-gunners should not deceive themselves. An untrained force of brave men who are good marksmen and who use natural obstacles as a means of defence, can still make a good showing against a disciplined army. The Boers are proving this for the second time.)

United States.

OCT. 31.—Manilla telegrams announce the capture of the American gunboat "Laguna de Bay."

Nov. 1.—Vice-President Hobart is reported gravely ill and is said to be moribund.

Nov. 2.—The Philippine commission has completed its report, which is in favor of annexation.

Nov. 4.—The President's cabinet has approved the report of the Philippine commission, which recommends the control of those islands by Americans. Telegrams from St. Thomas report the arrival there of deposed President Andrade, of Venezuela. It is said that Gen. Otis has elaborated new plans for his next campaign in the Philippines. (No doubt Aguinaldo will appreciate a little change.)

Spain.

OCT. 31.—The striking conclusion in Barcelona are receiving provisions and money from other Spanish cities. A project has been presented to the Spanish senate reducing the general officers to the following numbers: 2 captains-general, 25 lieutenant-generals, 30 majors-general and two brigadiers-general.

Nov. 1.—Count Almenas stands in the senate yesterday that the islands of Batanes and Calayan, north of Luzon, were not included in the Spanish-American treaty, and may serve as a basis for negotiating the liberation of the Spanish prisoners in the Philippines. The committee representing the commercial associations has issued a manifesto denouncing the government for not meeting its financial obligations.

Nov. 2.—The merchants of Barcelona have closed their doors as a protest against the arrest of those who have not paid the new taxes. The cabinet has resolved to proceed energetically against those who have not paid up.

Nov. 3.—The deputies by a vote of 75 to 53 have rejected a motion of the republicans against the Barcelona decree declaring it a situation for taxpayers to refuse to pay the new taxes. Minister of finance Villaverde threatens to resign unless the cortes pass his financial projects before Dec. 31.

Nov. 4.—A Vigo dispatch says that a great quantity of cattle is being embarked there for South Africa for account of the British government. A delegation from Catalonia has sought the Queen-regent and prime minister to ask for measures tending to improve the situation in that province. Sr. Silvela pro-

poses to meet the request only in consideration of their abandoning their attitude of resistance.

France.

OCT. 31.—Telegrams just received announce the killing of Administrator Bretonnet, Lieut. Brann, and about 30 Senegalese sharpshooters in Baghirmi, central Sudan, in a fight with a native chief at the head of 8,000 men.

Nov. 1.—The Parisian press in almost unanimously jubilant over the British defeat at Ladysmith. The French parliament is convoked for Nov. 14.

Nov. 2.—The high court of justice will meet on the 9th to try the prisoners accused of conspiracy against the republic. A railway collision near Thonars kills two and severely injures six persons.

Nov. 3.—Commissionary of police Henneion has furnished proofs of concerted action between various patriotic, anti-semitic and royalist societies, and that M. Jules Guerin had received money from the Duke of Orleans, and also from Gen. de Negrier and other generals had resolved to join the movement against the republic. The Paris municipal council passed to-day a resolution of sympathy with the Boers, lamenting that Europe had not interfered, and expressing the hope that peace would soon be restored between the Transvaal and Great Britain.

Nov. 4.—M. Lepine, prefect of police, testifies that there was an accord between various societies for the overthrow of the republic. He declares, also, that Deroulade was a party to the conspiracy. A great storm has been raging on the English channel yesterday and to-day, interrupting traffic.

Nov. 5.—Clémenceau asserts in *L'Aurore* that Great Britain and Germany are in accord to protect each other's interests in Africa.

Portugal.

Nov. 3.—The Portuguese government has presented a reclamation to the British government against the violation of neutrality at Lourenço Marques, where a British cruiser had fired upon a steamer entering port. The Portuguese press is indignant over the incident.

Nov. 6.—There were 12 new cases and 4 deaths of bubonic pest in Oporto last week.

Germany.

Nov. 4.—Some prominent Berlin journals pretend that they have received news of the capitulation of Ladysmith, but no such advice have been received in official quarters.

Italy.

Nov. 4.—Count Antonelli has been granted leave of absence for a visit home, during which he will confer with the Italian government on the question of Brazilian tariffs.

Nov. 5.—The cruiser "Miruria" has been ordered to Venezuela.

Austria.

Nov. 3.—Various Hungarian officers have solicited leave of absence and permission to join the Boers, which has been refused.

Russia.

Nov. 2.—The Russian press expresses its satisfaction over the British defeat in South Africa.

RIO CRICKET & ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

MARRIED VS. SINGLE.

This match was played 29th October, on the Association's grounds in Icarahy and was won by the Married men by 4 runs. The scores were:

MARRIED.	
A. M. Halden, b. J. B. Mawson.....	2
R. Morrissey, c. Conolly, b. Gius.....	28
E. A. H. Roberts, c. Lomas, b. Barry..	52
P. C. Morrissey, b. Barry.....	5
C. H. L. Allen, hit wicket, b. Conolly..	7
O. W. Rolls, c. Hargreaves, b. ".....	4
E. T. Gibbon, run out.....	0
A. L. dos Santos, b. Gius.....	2
C. G. Nicolls, c. Barry, b. Conolly.....	1
T. Crosland, c. Conolly, b. Gius.....	2
J. J. Moraes, not out.....	0
Extras.....	7

SINGLE.	
F. V. Morrissey, b. R. Morrissey.....	0
J. B. Mawson, b. Roberts.....	10
E. A. Tootal, b. ".....	0
R. Willes, c. Nicolls, b. R. Morrissey..	12
C. A. Conolly, b. R. Morrissey.....	3
G. H. Lomas, c. Moraes, b. P. Morrissey	35
J. de Moraes, b. Roberts.....	3
H. Hargreaves, b. Roberts.....	13
W. T. Gius, not out.....	7
P. Barry, c. R. Morrissey, b. Roberts...	3
P. Burgess, b. Roberts.....	0
Extras.....	23

NIGGERS VS. WHITES.

The R. C. A. A. season was brought to a conclusion by a two days match under the above title played at Icarahy on the 1st and 2nd Nov. The sun was very trying on both days, but both sides played up keenly and it is a pity that such a well-fought game should only end in a draw.

The Whites won the toss and elected to bat, sending in C. L. Robinson and Wheatley to the bowling of Conolly and R. Morrissey; both men batted freely, but both paid the penalty for obstructing their wicket. The Whites now

lost two good wickets, Boquet and Pierce being dismissed without scoring, but a useful stand by Roberts and Gius carried the score to 83. Roberts being well caught by Hargreaves for a very steady 37. Gius continued to bat well, carrying his bat out for 29. Stutfield was unfortunately, as in hitting Conolly to the square leg boundary he stepped on to his wicket. The innings closed for 120, a much larger total than at one time seemed probable. Conolly secured the best analysis, his 4 wickets costing a shade over 9 runs apiece.

On the Niggers going in to bat, they quickly lost two wickets, F. V. Morrissey and J. B. Mawson, for 14. But on R. Morrissey joining Latham, who was hitting very steadily a better aspect was put on the game. Latham, however, was badly run out and Morrissey was shortly afterwards bowled by Stutfield for a useful 16, and 4 wickets were down for 55. Total soon followed having quickly hit up 22. Moraes failed to score, but Nicolson and C. B. Mawson were both batting well when Mawson was unfortunately run out. Conolly joined Nicolson and time was soon after called, 7 wickets being down for 101.

On resuming the following day the two last named increased the score by 17, and with Hargreaves bowled without scoring the Niggers were 2 runs behind when Whyte whipped in. Conolly now hit out, and eventually carried out his bat for 32, obtained by sound cricket, the Niggers total being 149, or 29 runs ahead. Stutfield's analysis of 25 overs, 11 maidens, 4 wickets and 27 runs, was distinctly good.

The second innings of the Whites, thanks chiefly to a hard hit 47 by Pierce, a useful 28 from C. L. Robinson and another not out contribution of 43 from Gius (his third in succession), amounted to 173. R. Morrissey and Conolly were rather more expensive, but Nicolson secured 3 wickets for 12 runs, and a characteristic over from Hargreaves obtained the necessary wicket for a single run.

With two hours and a half to play, the Niggers required 145 to win. But runs, at first, came so slowly that the task seemed impossible, but on Tootal joining R. Morrissey with the score at 4 wickets for 38, runs came very fast and the two batsmen unaided quickly added 55 and were still together when stumps were drawn at 530—the Niggers then requiring 55 runs to win with 6 wickets in hand, the result being a draw perhaps slightly in their favor. We think, however, that forcing tactics might have been employed earlier in the innings.

The fielding on both sides was good and the game was thoroughly enjoyable.

The scores were:

WHITES.	
1st innings.	
C. L. Robinson, l.b.w., b. E. Morrissey	6
H. L. Wheatley, l.b.w., b. Conolly.....	23
H. C. Boquet, c. Latham, b. R. Morrissey	0
H. G. Pierce, b. R. Morrissey.....	0
E. A. J. Roberts, c. Hargreaves, b. Moraes.....	37
G. H. Lomas, b. Conolly.....	0
W. T. Gius, not out.....	29
O. W. Rolls, b. Moraes.....	4
A. L. Stutfield, hit wicket, b. Conolly....	12
A. M. Halden, c. and b. Conolly.....	2
N. W. Jackson, absent.....	0
Extras.....	7

2nd innings.	
C. L. Robinson, b. Nicolson.....	28
H. L. Wheatley, b. Conolly.....	14
H. C. Boquet, c. Tootal, b. Conolly.....	0
H. G. Pierce, c. " b. Hargreaves.....	47
E. A. H. Roberts, c. and b. R. Morrissey	10
G. H. Lomas, b. J. B. Mawson.....	5
W. T. Gius, not out.....	43
O. W. Rolls, run out.....	3
A. L. Stutfield, c. Moraes, b. Nicolson	1
A. M. Halden, c. Mawson, b. Nicolson	4
N. W. Jackson, b. R. Morrissey.....	12
Extras.....	6

NIGGERS.	
1st innings.	
H. R. Latham, run out.....	10
E. V. Morrissey, b. Gius.....	2
J. B. Mawson, b. Stutfield.....	2
R. Morrissey, b. Stutfield.....	16
E. A. Tootal, b. Stutfield.....	22
T. G. Nicolson, b. Jackson.....	21
J. J. Moraes, c. Pierce, b. Stutfield....	0
C. B. Mawson, run out.....	13
C. A. Conolly, not out.....	32
H. Hargreaves, b. Jackson.....	0
J. R. Whyte, c. Boquet, b. Gius.....	8
Extras.....	21

2nd innings.	
H. R. Latham, b. Gius.....	9
J. B. Mawson, b. Stutfield.....	5
R. Morrissey, not out.....	27
E. A. Tootal, ".....	29
T. G. Nicolson, b. Stutfield.....	0
C. B. Mawson, c. Pierce, b. Jackson.....	2
Extras.....	2

For 4 wickets..... 92

It is a great pity that the men who are always clamoring for war in order to exalt their mercenary patriotism could not be compelled to do the fighting. Such men are always brave when it is the other man who has to face the guns.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor

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THE manner in which the general revenue bill is being pushed through congress affords no hope whatever that the reclamations of commerce and industry will receive attention. The theory of representative government is that legislators represent the people and are selected to protect their interests. But there is no sign of any such a representation here. There is scarcely a true representative of commercial interests in congress, and there are but very few men who seem to have a clear conception of the needs of this class. On the contrary the one impression seems to be that commerce represents ready money and large profits and is therefore able to furnish unlimited revenue on call. The experience of recent years has apparently made no impression whatever, for these legislators still believe that to raise more revenue all they have to do is to increase the taxes. The last two or three years have shown, however, that increased duties on imports really diminish the revenue, and this year's results are eloquent in that respect. But the executive demands more money and recommends more taxes, and congress blindly and stupidly obeys. Next year our burdens will be still heavier, and we shall be even less able to bear them, but the government cares nothing for this. It wants the money, and the taxpayers must find some way to supply it. It is a suicidal way of governing a country, it must be confessed, but it can be described in no other way. An extravagant government is preying upon its sources of revenue, wasting the money in unproductive expenditures, and exhausting its own resources. The inevitable result of such a policy is bankruptcy, and that is exactly what we have before us unless wiser counsels prevail. It is now clearly evident that the government will not be able to resume the payment of interest on its foreign obligations in July, 1901, and it is equally evident that its embarrassments then will be greater than ever. Much could have been done by reducing expenditures and by nursing the resources of the country, but this is not done. Some petty reductions were made, which were offset by new expenses, and a policy is adopted calculated to cripple commerce and industry altogether. How the treasury is to resume interest payments and improve the financial situation under such an insane policy is more than we can conjecture.

It would seem that revolutionists in South America are determined to keep the pot boiling, for no sooner is the revolution in Venezuela over than a counter-revolution breaks out. About the same time a revolution in Colombia breaks out, and two battles are already announced. In Perú the fighting goes on with varying success, and may last for years unless some accident occurs to somebody. In Bolivia the revolution has triumphed, and the victors are now seeking to crush that abortive little outbreak in the Rio Arce territory. That seems to be how we stand in South America to-day, but who can say what may happen to-morrow?

FOR the first nine months of the present year returns from the internal revenue office at Rio de Janeiro showed larger receipts than in the corresponding period of 1898. The people's capacity for meeting new demands on their slender resources had not been utterly exhausted. They reduced their standard of living and thus obtained the wherewithal to enable them to respond in a limited degree to the insatiable exactions of the public treasury. It seems, however, that they are no longer able to bear the strain. In October the receipts of that office amounted to only 1,737,733,685, against 1,483,350,135 in the corresponding month of last year. At the same time the cost of collecting the new taxes means a considerable increase in public expenditure. But neither government nor congress seems to perceive the significance of these facts and both are busily engaged in preparing new burdens for the coming year. They evidently share the view of Deputy Nilo Peçanha and think that it is possible to extort from an impoverished people as much revenue per capita as is collected in more prosperous countries.

WE are inclined to think that Sualwyt is right in saying that the *Brazilian Review* wants to be serious, but can't be; if it escapes being humorous, then it is sure to be ludicrous. And this was never demonstrated more clearly than in its last issue when it essayed to lecture *The Economist* for quoting from us in regard to the issue of treasury bills to cover deficiencies in revenue at a time when the government was withdrawing paper money from circulation. The lecture covered three columns of rambling explanation, which in the end amounted to a confirmation of our statement, to wit, that treasury bills had been issued at a time when they were withdrawing paper currency for incineration. If the minister wants to explain and excuse the anomaly, then we have nothing to say, but there was no reason to deny the fact when the explanation could not be made without proving its accuracy. We can't say that the minister of finance is to be congratulated on his choice of an apologist, unless he really wishes to make his London creditors laugh as well as cry over the desperate state of the Brazilian treasury.

THE proposal to establish an isolated hospital on an island in the vicinity of the shipping anchorage ought not to be passed without a protest. The director-general of public health first proposed to use the immigrants' hospedaria on Flores island for an observation station, and the edifice on Ilha Fiscal, or Rat island, for a hospital for cases of bubonic pest. This island is so near the man-of-war anchorage and the ferry traffic with Niterói, to say nothing of the hundreds of boats constantly moving about it, that it could not fail to be a source of danger to public health. The latest scheme, however, is to put the observation station on Santa Barbara island, where the old small-pox hospital was located, and to anchor a ship near by to serve as a hospital. This, too, is objectionable on account of the ships and steamers anchored in that part of the bay. Many a ship took small-pox infection from the bay when the hospital was maintained there, and the same thing may occur with bubonic pest. The great danger is from the drainage and refuse from such hospitals which are thrown into the bay. Of course, precautions could be taken by the use of disinfectants, but will it be?

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

OCT. 18.—*Senate*.—The senate voted in 3rd discussion the budget of the department of foreign affairs and in 2nd discussion the deficiency appropriation of 100,000 for police investigations.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The chamber voted several amendments to the consumption tax regulations.

OCT. 19.—*Senate*.—The senate voted the substitute consumption bill. It also voted, in 3rd discussion, the deficiency appropriation of 100,000 for police investigations.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—At the day sitting there was nothing on the docket, the officers of the house having failed to attend the previous night sitting. At the night sitting the chamber discussed the general revenue bill.

OCT. 20.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The chamber discussed a resolution for altering the rules at the meeting of the future congress. The proposed alterations refer to the procedure in relation to taking cognizance of the election of members of the chamber. The general revenue bill was voted in 3rd discussion.

OCT. 21.—*Senate*.—After some discussion in which it was asserted that the laws now in force offer no obstacle to the admittance of women into liberal professions, Senator Pires Ferreira withdrew his bill on this subject. The agricultural labor bill was voted in 3rd discussion.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Alfredo Ellis introduced a bill for promoting the enlargement of coffee consumption and also a bill for regulating the payment of the salaries of laborers on plantations seized for debt. Deputy Belisario introduced a bill making an appropriation of 200,000 for widening the scope of the bacteriological institute and for the preparation of serum for the bubonic plague. The chamber discussed the consumption tax regulations.

OCT. 23.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The chamber discussed the consumption tax regulations and voted in 2nd discussion the tariff bill.

OCT. 24.—*Senate*.—The senate voted in 2nd discussion the bill for reopening the Porto

Alegre custom-house and the bill for granting to the Companhia Viação Férrea e Fluvial de Tocantins e Araguaia the term of three years for revivifying the survey of the route of the railway from Alcobaca to Praia da Rainha.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The chamber discussed the budget of the war department and the bill for reorganizing the judiciary of the P. de R. District. It voted the resolution for altering the rules. There was also voted a resolution for prolonging the present session to Nov. 22.

OCT. 25.—*Senate*.—Senator Virgílio Diniz introduced a bill regulating retirements from the public service. The senate voted in 3rd discussion the Porto Alegre custom-house bill and the Alcobaca and Praia da Rainha railway bill.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Serzedello attacked the petition sent to the senate by the Associação Commercial in opposition to certain provisions in the general revenue bill. He said that the senate should refuse to receive that petition. In the discussion of the tariff bill the tariff committee offered a substitute measure. Deputy Luiz Adolpho analysed the proposed changes in the tariff, which, he said, increase considerably the duties now collected. The same deputy spoke on affairs in Mato Grosso and asked why the government prevents mails from that state from reaching their destination. He predicted the downfall of the Martinho family, to whose tyrannical yoke, he said, the people of Mato Grosso are too high-spirited to submit forever.

COFFEE NOTES

It is not Central American, but cheap Brazil coffee which is the foe which is bringing down prices. The fact is, it is not the deterioration of E. India coffee but the deterioration of the milreis which is ruining Indian planters. A well worked English company states it can put Santos coffee in India for 25s. 6d. per cwt., with the milreis at 8d. If the milreis goes to 18d., it will cost that company 50s. a cwt. to put Santos coffee in London, and then we shall see the preference of London buyers returning to better coffees. Fortunately the Brazil government is bent on getting the milreis to 18d. as speedily as possible, and it is to be remembered Brazil planters are not benefiting from the extraordinary cheapness of their coffee, as average Santos is worth now only 26s. in London, or on the coast of India. In fact, it is said most of the big planters would be only too glad to see their smaller brethren exterminated so as to reduce the over-supply of Brazil coffee by one-third and give them a chance of making a little profit. As these have more influence than the small fry, we may hope that the Brazilian government will succeed in its endeavors to resuscitate the milreis.—*Madras Mail*.

Coffee is said to be at once one of the most admirable and innocent forms of stimulant and means of avoiding a cold. What have hitherto most militated against the more general use of coffee are declared by an American authority to be the following adverse circumstances:—(1) The excessive dearth of retail prices. (2) The admixture of good and bad brands, or blending, as it is termed commercially. (3) Adulteration with chicory and other foreign ingredients. (4) Bad roasting. Generally the beans are over-roasted or burnt. (5) Exposure to the air of the roasted or ground coffee, by which means the coffee loses its volatile oil, upon which the aroma and fine flavor of a good cup of coffee depend. (6) Very often the cup of coffee is not worth drinking, because a sufficient quantity of ground coffee has not been put into the pot. The coffee is too weak. (7) Sometimes the drinking coffee is bad, because it has not been made in accordance with strict scientific principles. (8) The coffee beans should, preferably, be fresh roasted and ground. (9) The best brands of coffee, such as Mocha, Java, Mysore, Costa-Rica, etc., should be used to make first-rate coffee. In America a coffee association has been formed with the object of promoting the sale and consumption of this article and instructing the public how to prepare coffee in the best way.—*Financial News*.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

Scarlet fever is raging with great virulence at Descalvado, São Paulo.

The reward for rats in São Paulo has been increased to 300 reis per capita.

A bitter contest is anticipated in the state of Bahia in the approaching elections.

After an intensely hot day Petropolis was visited by a thunder-storm on the 2nd inst.

Heavy rains fell in Bahia on the 31st ult. Good reports have been received from various localities in the interior.

Ex-President Prudente de Moraes and family returned to São Paulo from the Lambari springs on the 3rd inst.

Senator Lauro Sodré, having failed to force the governor of Pará to abandon his office, now appeals to him to abandon his party.

The assembly of the state of Sergipe has unseated state deputy Nilo Guerra because he has been receiving, in violation of a provision of the constitution, the pay of an officer of the army while occupying a seat in that body.

The rat is becoming a very important animal, for he not only has a reward on his head in São Paulo but receives the honors of official cremation.

A Spanish society in Santos, called the Real Centro Hispânico, has offered the use of a large edifice to the municipal council for an observation hospital.

Senator Generoso Ponce telegraphs that more illegal arrests have been made in Mitto Grosso and that prisoners have been forced to enlist in the police service.

The people of Paraná are complaining that fugitives from Santos are coming down the coast into that state. They want a sanitary cordon established to keep them out.

One case of bubonic pest was discovered in São Paulo the past week, a little girl six or seven years of age. She was sent to the isolated hospital and is said to be doing well.

The proprietor of the Grande Hotel in Santos has prosecuted the municipality for indemnisation on account of the installation of Dr. Chapot Prevost's laboratory in his hotel.

On the night of the 30th ult. some thieves broke into the municipal offices in Ribeirão Preto and carried off the safe. They removed it to a convenient place, broke it open and abstracted 17,000,000.

A São Paulo exchange hears that the São Paulo railway management has burned all the sheels on the *sera* because they harbor a great number of rats. Up to the 31st ult. some 20 of these sheels were destroyed.

Pará had an election on the 31st ult. which was accompanied by considerable fighting and attempts to control the result by fraud. The republicans, or state government party, are said to have won, while the federalists, or *lauristas*, were badly defeated.

Under castillista rule Rio Grande do Sul has become a *refugium periculorum*. It is reported that Barbosa Lima, although he opposes the consumption taxes that Cassiano so warmly defends, is to be a so-called representative of that state in the next congress.

Two suspected cases of bubonic pest were sent to the hospital last week in Santos, and there were two or three deaths. The diseases is very mild in character, and as the medical and sanitary authorities are vigilant, there is no reason to doubt that the pest will soon be stamped out.

There was a so-called election in Mato Grosso on the 1st inst. for state legislators in which the *Ponchistas* were completely routed, while the party in power, which calls itself the *partido constitucional* obtained an overwhelming victory. These elections are immensely funny.

The disorders in Pará, on the 31st ult., promoted by the federalists or partizans of Senator Lauro Sodré, resulted in injuries to several persons. The muns at two polling places were destroyed. The governor took steps to repress the disorder, and now there is a coolness between him and Lauro.

The Misericórdia hospital management in Santos has offered to create an observation ward for use during the existence of bubonic pest in that city, and the offer is accepted. This is a very necessary arrangement as it is manifestly unwise to put suspected cases in a hospital treating epidemic cases.

At a meeting of the directors of the Casa Bracon planters' club last week to select candidates for state officers and deputies the choice fell on Dr. Antonio Prado for governor, Dr. Abreu Sampaio for vice-governor and Drs. Pereira de Souza and Eduardo Prado for deputies. General Glycerio received only two votes.

According to the official report, there were 20 suspected cases sent to the isolated hospital in Santos last month, of which two proved to be typhoid fever, and 18 were declared to be bubonic pest. Of the latter, 5 died and 13 were under treatment at the end of the month, of which 2 were considered as recovered and 2 in convalescence.

We have been informed that objections were made to the wish of Dr. Chapot Prevost to bring cultures of the bubonic pest away from Santos for fear of accidental consequences. And yet Dr. Oswaldo Cruz is not only allowed to bring away pest cultures, but took up his residence in a São Paulo hotel, where he was engaged in making investigations.

The society for the protection of animals has stopped the wholesale poisoning of dogs in São Paulo. Henceforth vagrant dogs are to be kept at the pound for 5 days, subject to reclamation. If not reclaimed they are to be sold at public auction. Those not sold will then be dispatched in the easiest and most expeditious method known. The municipal tax on dogs is 2000 a year, and the fine for not having paid the tax is 20000.

There seems to be an unpleasantness on at the São Paulo law school. Some of the students, who are evidently not prepared for their examinations, petitioned the government some days ago to postpone their examinations because of the bubonic pest in Santos. A few of their more serious companions then tried to discuss a counter proposition, but were hooted out by the others. It now remains for the minister of interior to decide.

Nos Estados Unidos: Impressões Políticas e Sociais; by Oliveira Lima. Leipzig: F. A. Brockhaus, 1899. This is, in our opinion, one of the most important of recent publications in the Portuguese language. It is a comprehensive study of many questions of the hour in the United States, and that too from a sympathetic standpoint. The author may not always agree with Americans, and it can not be expected that he should, but his criticisms are eminently fair and just. It is a book which should be attentively read.

BUSINESS NOTES

—A telegram from Bahia states that the price of bread in that city has risen to 1500 per kilo.

—The beet sugar crop in the United States for the year 1899-1900 is estimated at 110,000 tons, against 31,871 tons in the preceding year.

—The bill providing for the re-establishment of a custom-house at Porto Alegre, which recently passed both houses of congress, has been signed by the President and has become law.

—The finance committee of the senate has withdrawn the petition of the commercial association for the consolidation of the customs laws. Commerce has nothing to expect from this congress.

—Among the passengers arriving here from Europe per *Ala Plata* on Saturday last, were Mr. Jorge Zangrossiano, director of the Banco Nacional Brasileiro, and M. Paul Kenguel, of the Banco de Paris et des Pays Bas.

—Lima Imão, flour merchant, at No. 55 Rua do Carmo, who has recently failed, attributes his insolvency to inability to collect money due him and to the fall in exchange. He has asked for permission to make an assignment of his assets to his creditors.

—The tribunal of accounts now has the account of Sr. Almeida Nazareth & Co. under consideration in which they agree to accept 502,874,516 for the str. *Adolpho de Barros* instead of the larger sum first asked. The minister of finance has accepted the account as reduced.

—The directors of the Brazilian Submarine Telegraph have, after transferring £20,000 to the reserve fund, decided to recommend a final dividend of 3s. per share, making, with previous distributions, a total dividend of 6 p. cent. for the year ended June 30, and also the payment of a bonus of 2s. per share, both free of income tax.

—We have had the pleasure of a visit from Mr. P. S. Rockwood, representing the famous packing house of Messrs. Swift & Co., Chicago, who is making the tour of South America for the purpose of collecting comprehensive and reliable information on subjects of interest to that firm. Mr. Rockwood has already visited all the countries of the west coast and of the southern half of the continent, including Bolivia and Paraguay.

—The minister of finance has accepted the proposition of D. Domingas Landabouro Delabari to accept the sum of 374,163 as indemnisation resulting from the dispossession of cattle, in place of the 520,574,870 which the national treasury had been condemned to pay.

—How are the debtors arranged? Are the creditors compelled to accept what the minister offers to escape waiting indefinitely, or are they voluntarily offered?

—The following is a statement of the official value of merchandise imported at Rio de Janeiro in the month of September:

From Great Britain.....	5,924,115,571
" Argentina.....	2,369,233,785
" France.....	1,759,873,809
" Germany.....	1,641,206,704
" the United States.....	969,971,543
" Uruguay.....	246,650,000
" Belgium.....	854,890,789
" Portugal.....	656,437,421
" Italy.....	449,068,958
" Spain.....	100,773,333
" Chili.....	80,146,266
" other countries.....	65,591,570
Total.....	15,771,555,079

TAXATION IN BRAZIL.

Business men must be glad that the system of taxation in Rio de Janeiro does not prevail in this country. In Brazil the central government and municipal corporations impose taxes on all classes of trades and professions, and if their capital be greater than 5,000 milreis, traders are compelled, under penalties of from 200 to 1,000 milreis, to see that their business books are stamped and registered in accordance with article 11 of the commercial code. In a report of the British consul at Rio some interesting tables are given showing a few of the principal taxes imposed on traders in the different states. The basis on which the various amounts are computed is somewhat difficult to understand. For instance, under the Rio municipality a bank manager has to pay 300 milreis, while a manager of a joint stock company is only mulcted in 200 milreis. Then a dock contractor is liable to 500 milreis, while a dry dock contractor gets off with 200 milreis less. If a comparison be made with the taxes in the states, still greater inequalities are found. It is only to be expected that rates would be lower than in Rio, but it seems almost extraordinary the standing of a bank manager to discover that he is there only taxed 300 milreis, while a draper and ironmonger is valued at no less than 115 milreis. Why, too, should grocers be let off with 85 milreis? These are all anomalies which appear curious to British eyes, but presumably the Brazilians know what they are about. We note that stockbrokers are not included in the list, but it is not very likely that the government allows them to escape unimplicated. —London *Financial Times*.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—Brazilian bonds of the 1889 loan were quoted at 75 1/2 in London on Saturday. The funding loan was quoted at 83 1/4.

—Last month the Bahia state *recbedoria* (local and export taxes) received 787,745,813, or 537,095,122 less than in the same month of last year.

—The October receipts of the São Paulo savings bank aggregated 511,400,000 and the withdrawals 374,206,355. The balance on deposit at the end of the month was 73,899,655,000.

—The total amount of paper money in circulation on 21st September was 733,751,705. The decrease in the same month was 2,000,000 by burning, according to the provisions of the funding scheme, 2,500 from discounts on notes presented for substitution and 5,000 in exchange for bronze coins. The total decrease since January 1st is 52,190,053.

—The customs receipts at Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Bahia amounted last month to only 8,506,980,539, against 11,305,377,065 in October, 1898. The decrease was consequently 2,798,397,026, or nearly 25% at three of the most important custom-houses in Brazil. This shows that we had good cause to consider unfounded President Campos Sales' anticipation of an increase in customs receipts.

—The receipts of the Rio de Janeiro custom-house amounted last month to 5,526,248,287, against 6,626,468,719 in October, 1898, the decrease being, consequently, 1,100,220,432, or over 17 per cent. The significance of this decrease in revenue becomes still more clearly evident when we state that part of the revenue for last month is derived from new taxes and from taxes whose rates have been increased since last year. Once more it is demonstrated that more burdensome taxation does not always mean an increase in revenue.

—In our issue of the 10th ult. we published returns showing a startling decrease in the receipts of the important custom-house of Bahia in the month of September. The returns for October show that this decrease has since continued. The receipts last month amounted to only 1,003,008,951, against 1,755,572,809 in October, 1898, the decrease being 752,563,858. Evidently the resources of Bahia have been woefully depleted by the taxation policy of the general government, and it is probable that Gov. Luiz Viana, of whose intelligent patriotism we hear such favorable reports, will protest against the ruin of his state.

—The gold receipts at the Rio de Janeiro custom-house amounted last month to 518,342,048. For the 10 months ended on the 31st ult. these receipts amounted to 5,154,443,273, which is at the rate of 515,444,327 a month. Our readers will doubtless remember that in our issue of April 4th we showed that, according to indications up to that date the gold receipts for the whole year at the Rio de Janeiro custom-house would be only about 6,000,000 and that there seemed to be no probability whatever of the realization of the government's anticipation of obtaining a gold revenue of 22,000,000 from the whole country. The government's partisans denounced us as croakers, but the event proves that we were perfectly correct.

—The following returns of customs receipts for the month of October have been made public:

	1899	1898
Rio de Janeiro.....	5,526,248,287	6,626,468,719
Pará.....	2,275,147,804	1,955,855,870
Santos.....	1,977,728,801	2,923,344,897
Pernambuco.....	1,694,027,185	1,857,898,812
Bahia.....	1,003,008,951	1,755,572,809
Maranhão.....	500,424,402	not stated
Ceará.....	251,175,886	383,308,558
Paraguari.....	235,627,741	246,966,811
Paraguari.....	209,397,742	174,479,931
Sta. Catharina.....	205,318,661	not stated
Parahyba.....	99,799,410	101,124,985
Araçá.....	39,843,739	101,293,872
Victoria.....	17,043,884	not stated
Penedo.....	8,029,683	20,560,909
Total.....	1,249,391,428	

The only important custom-houses not included in the foregoing statement are those of Rio Grande do Sul and Manaus.

—At the planters' meeting at Juiz de Fora it was decided to promote the repeal of the new land tax of the state of Minas Geraes. Evidently the planters have no confidence in the state government's assurances that the new tax is intended to take the place of export duties and fear that after saddling them with the former it will continue to collect the latter. And in our opinion their fears are by no means groundless. Until the general, state and municipal governments shall have given some practical and satisfactory proof of their earnest desire to relieve the people of part of their burdens they cannot hope to inspire confidence. It is certainly desirable to remodel the taxation system of this country in such a manner as to benefit both government and people, whose interests indeed should never be separated; but this requires a previous or simultaneous thorough reorganization of all branches of the public service and should commence not with the imposition of new taxes, but with reductions in those that already burden the people.

—Because Urugayana produced 152,523,341 more last month than in the same month of last year, the castillistas are crediting the result to their administration of the frontier customhouses. It is rather a broad assumption, for these small customhouses frequently show wide differences.

COMMERCIAL.

Rio de Janeiro, Nov. 7th, 1899.

Far value of the Brazilian milreis (1000).....	27 d.
do of the Brazilian milreis (1000).....	27 d.
in U. S. coin at 84.86 1/2 per 100.....	54 7/8 cts
do \$100 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold.....	189 1/2
do of £ 1 s. g. in Brazilian gold.....	8 5/8
Bank rate of exchange, official, on London to day.....	7 1/2 d.
Present value of the Brazilian milreis (gold).....	35 1/2
Present value of the Brazilian milreis (paper).....	24 1/2 d.
Present value of the Brazilian milreis in U. S. coin at 84.86 1/2 per 100.....	14 7/8 cts
Value of £ 1 s. g. in Brazilian currency (paper).....	66 1/2
Value of £ 1 sterling ".....	52 1/2

EXCHANGE.

Oct. 30.—The market in the morning was firm with an upward tendency, but a reaction set in during the afternoon and rates drew weak. There was a fair business transacting during the day.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills.....	opening 7 1/2—7 1/4
".....	closing 7 1/2
Private bills.....	opening 7 1/2
".....	closing 7 1/2—7 1/4

Official value of the milreis 25 1/2 reis gold.

Oct. 31.—Today's market opened weak and in course of the day rates went down; speculation pressing on the market. There was only little legitimate business done.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills.....	opening 7 1/2—7 1/4
".....	closing 7 1/2
Private bills.....	opening 7 1/2
".....	closing 7 1/2

Official value of the milreis was 25 1/2 reis gold.

Nov. 1.—Church Holiday.

Nov. 2.—National Holiday.

Nov. 3.—With a limited movement and an undecided tendency, the official morning rate ruled throughout the day.

Official quotations on London were as follows:

Bank bills.....	opening 6 1/2—6 1/4
".....	closing 6 1/2
Private bills.....	opening 7 1/2
".....	closing 7 1/2—7 1/4

Official value of the milreis 25 1/2 reis gold.

Nov. 4.—The market was very firm and rates improved, transactions reported were fair.

Official quotations on London were as follows:

Bank bills.....	opening 6 1/2—6 1/4
".....	closing 6 1/2
Private bills.....	opening 7 1/2
".....	closing 7 1/2—7 1/4

Official value of the milreis 25 1/2 reis gold.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED

Capital, uncalled..... £ 1,500,000

do paid up..... 750,000

do in hand..... 250,000

do in account current..... 250,000

do in account current, with interest..... 250,000

do in account current, with interest..... 250,000

do in account current, with interest..... 250,000

do in account current, with interest..... 250,000

do in account current, with interest..... 250,000

do in account current, with interest..... 250,000

do in account current, with interest..... 250,000

do in account current, with interest..... 250,000

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do in account current, with interest..... 250,000

do in account current, with interest..... 250,000

do in account current, with interest..... 250,000

do in account current, with interest..... 250,000

about 400 reis higher, otherwise the market is unchanged. The sales on this market last week were reported at 66,000 bags, against 100,000 bags in the preceding week, but there were two holidays. The receipts aggregated 75,538 bags and the shipments during four working days were 100,000 bags. The foreign sales during the week are reported to have been 200 bags at New York, 60,000 at Havre, 55,000 at Hamburg and 85,000 at London—a total of 270,000 bags, against 160,000 bags in the same week of last year, and 355,000 bags in the preceding week.

The transactions for the week were:

Ruling prices during the week for N. Y. Type No. 7 at Rio, and for Good Average at Santos, with daily reported sales at the former market.

	Rio N. 7	Santos, Good
	per 100 lbs	per 100 lbs
Oct. 30.....	12 1/2—12 1/4	12 1/2—12 1/4
Nov. 1.....	12 1/2—12 1/4	12 1/2—12 1/4
Nov. 2.....	12 1/2—12 1/4	12 1/2—12 1/4
Nov. 3.....	12 1/2—12 1/4	12 1/2—12 1/4
Nov. 4.....	12 1/2—12 1/4	12 1/2—12 1/4
Nov. 5.....	12 1/2—12 1/4	12 1/2—12 1/4
Nov. 6.....	12 1/2—12 1/4	12 1/2—12 1/4
Nov. 7.....	12 1/2—12 1/4	12 1/2—12 1/4

The shipments since our last report have been:

	27,715 bags for the United States	Europe	Cape of Good Hope	River Plate, etc.	Consistive
Oct. 30.....	4,221	1,483	1,483	1,483	1,483
Nov. 1.....	4,221	1,483	1,483	1,483	1,483
Nov. 2.....	4,221	1,483	1,483	1,483	1,483
Nov. 3.....	4,221	1,483	1,483	1,483	1,483
Nov. 4.....	4,221	1,483	1,483	1,483	1,483
Nov. 5.....	4,221	1,483	1,483	1,483	1,483
Nov. 6.....	4,221	1,483	1,483	1,483	1,483
Nov. 7.....	4,221	1,483	1,483	1,483	1,483

The following ships sailed with coffee last week:

	United States	hags
Oct. 28 New York German str. <i>Tarnaria</i>	2,700	2,700
Nov. 1 do Belg. str. <i>Devil</i>	2,700	2,700
Nov. 5 Galveston str. <i>Widdow</i>	2,700	2,700
Nov. 10 New Orleans do.....	2,700	2,700

Brokers' quotations, according to New York types were the following:

	Nov. 4	Nov. 5	Nov. 6	Nov. 7
No. 6.....	12 1/2—12 1/4	12 1/2—12 1/4	12 1/2—12 1/4	12 1/2—12 1/4
No. 7.....	12 1/2—12 1/4	12 1/2—12 1/4	12 1/2—12 1/4	12 1/2—12 1/4
No. 8.....	12 1/2—12 1/4	12 1/2—12 1/4	12 1/2—12 1/4	12 1/2—12 1/4
No. 9.....	12 1/2—12 1/4	12 1/2—12 1/4	12 1/2—12 1/4	12 1/2—12 1/4
No. 10.....	12 1/2—12 1/4	12 1/2—12 1/4	12 1/2—12 1/4	12 1/2—12 1/4

The stock in all hands was estimated this morning at 28,321 bags, against 28,041 bags a week ago. The Santos stock is reported at 270,000 bags.

—The movement in the coffee market during the four months of the present crop-year, as compared with the two preceding years, was as follows, in bags of 60 kilos:

	1897-98	1898-99	1899-10
Railway.....	1,110,679	712,085	704,207
Consistive.....	408,673	137,507	124,653
Insular harbor.....	305,225	494,998	662,701
In transit.....	86,792	67,595	81,107
Total.....	2,001,769	1,412,245	1,662,731

The shipments of coffee during October were 374,625 bags, with the following destinations:

	1897-98	1898-99	1899-10
United States.....	934,682	635,053	584,431
Europe.....	630,621	273,868	304,643
Cape of Good Hope.....	78,886	59,880	58,204
River Plate, etc.....	35,315	31,970	45,848
Consistive.....	58,408	76,332	114,121
Total.....	1,734,862	1,074,833	1,092,965

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Consistive.....	58,408	76,332	114,121
Total.....	1,734,862	1,074,833	1,092,965

—The shipments of coffee during October were 374,625 bags, with the following destinations:

New York	160,796	bags.
New Orleans	37,203	
Baltimore	15,346	
.....	<hr/>	213,345

Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at
Rio de Janeiro

RECEIPTS	SHIPMENTS	STOCK	PERMANENT STOCK
Oct. 20	Oct. 20	Oct. 20	Oct. 20
Oct. 21	Oct. 21	Oct. 21	Oct. 21
Oct. 22	Oct. 22	Oct. 22	Oct. 22
Oct. 23	Oct. 23	Oct. 23	Oct. 23
Oct. 24	Oct. 24	Oct. 24	Oct. 24
Oct. 25	Oct. 25	Oct. 25	Oct. 25
Oct. 26	Oct. 26	Oct. 26	Oct. 26
Oct. 27	Oct. 27	Oct. 27	Oct. 27
Oct. 28	Oct. 28	Oct. 28	Oct. 28
Oct. 29	Oct. 29	Oct. 29	Oct. 29
Oct. 30	Oct. 30	Oct. 30	Oct. 30
Oct. 31	Oct. 31	Oct. 31	Oct. 31
Nov. 1	Nov. 1	Nov. 1	Nov. 1
Nov. 2	Nov. 2	Nov. 2	Nov. 2
Nov. 3	Nov. 3	Nov. 3	Nov. 3
Nov. 4	Nov. 4	Nov. 4	Nov. 4
Nov. 5	Nov. 5	Nov. 5	Nov. 5
Nov. 6	Nov. 6	Nov. 6	Nov. 6
Nov. 7	Nov. 7	Nov. 7	Nov. 7
Nov. 8	Nov. 8	Nov. 8	Nov. 8
Nov. 9	Nov. 9	Nov. 9	Nov. 9
Nov. 10	Nov. 10	Nov. 10	Nov. 10
Nov. 11	Nov. 11	Nov. 11	Nov. 11
Nov. 12	Nov. 12	Nov. 12	Nov. 12
Nov. 13	Nov. 13	Nov. 13	Nov. 13
Nov. 14	Nov. 14	Nov. 14	Nov. 14
Nov. 15	Nov. 15	Nov. 15	Nov. 15
Nov. 16	Nov. 16	Nov. 16	Nov. 16
Nov. 17	Nov. 17	Nov. 17	Nov. 17
Nov. 18	Nov. 18	Nov. 18	Nov. 18
Nov. 19	Nov. 19	Nov. 19	Nov. 19
Nov. 20	Nov. 20	Nov. 20	Nov. 20
Nov. 21	Nov. 21	Nov. 21	Nov. 21
Nov. 22	Nov. 22	Nov. 22	Nov. 22
Nov. 23	Nov. 23	Nov. 23	Nov. 23
Nov. 24	Nov. 24	Nov. 24	Nov. 24
Nov. 25	Nov. 25	Nov. 25	Nov. 25
Nov. 26	Nov. 26	Nov. 26	Nov. 26
Nov. 27	Nov. 27	Nov. 27	Nov. 27
Nov. 28	Nov. 28	Nov. 28	Nov. 28
Nov. 29	Nov. 29	Nov. 29	Nov. 29
Nov. 30	Nov. 30	Nov. 30	Nov. 30
Dec. 1	Dec. 1	Dec. 1	Dec. 1
Dec. 2	Dec. 2	Dec. 2	Dec. 2
Dec. 3	Dec. 3	Dec. 3	Dec. 3
Dec. 4	Dec. 4	Dec. 4	Dec. 4
Dec. 5	Dec. 5	Dec. 5	Dec. 5
Dec. 6	Dec. 6	Dec. 6	Dec. 6
Dec. 7	Dec. 7	Dec. 7	Dec. 7
Dec. 8	Dec. 8	Dec. 8	Dec. 8
Dec. 9	Dec. 9	Dec. 9	Dec. 9
Dec. 10	Dec. 10	Dec. 10	Dec. 10
Dec. 11	Dec. 11	Dec. 11	Dec. 11
Dec. 12	Dec. 12	Dec. 12	Dec. 12
Dec. 13	Dec. 13	Dec. 13	Dec. 13
Dec. 14	Dec. 14	Dec. 14	Dec. 14
Dec. 15	Dec. 15	Dec. 15	Dec. 15
Dec. 16	Dec. 16	Dec. 16	Dec. 16
Dec. 17	Dec. 17	Dec. 17	Dec. 17
Dec. 18	Dec. 18	Dec. 18	Dec. 18
Dec. 19	Dec. 19	Dec. 19	Dec. 19
Dec. 20	Dec. 20	Dec. 20	Dec. 20
Dec. 21	Dec. 21	Dec. 21	Dec. 21
Dec. 22	Dec. 22	Dec. 22	Dec. 22
Dec. 23	Dec. 23	Dec. 23	Dec. 23
Dec. 24	Dec. 24	Dec. 24	Dec. 24
Dec. 25	Dec. 25	Dec. 25	Dec. 25
Dec. 26	Dec. 26	Dec. 26	Dec. 26
Dec. 27	Dec. 27	Dec. 27	Dec. 27
Dec. 28	Dec. 28	Dec. 28	Dec. 28
Dec. 29	Dec. 29	Dec. 29	Dec. 29
Dec. 30	Dec. 30	Dec. 30	Dec. 30
Dec. 31	Dec. 31	Dec. 31	Dec. 31

PERMANENT STOCK.

We quote from Mr. Arthur B. Dallas' Freight Report and Shipping List as follows:

Sugar.—Entries continue favorably with the same period last year but are still very limited; as the weather has been very fine during the past few weeks many of the estates are at work, and the remainder will shortly commence grinding so that next month will be a very busy one for the sugar trade. The market for sugar is very firm, and the remainder of the season will be a very busy one for the sugar trade. The market for sugar is very firm, and the remainder of the season will be a very busy one for the sugar trade.

Cereals.—Are coming forward freely, but the yield has been considerably diminished by the heavy rains previously referred to.

Cotton.—Entries have been on a liberal scale and from Rio Grande do Norte to Alagoas both inclusive.

Permanence.—The supply continues regular. There were no changes in prices, but we give a table on which business is chiefly done.

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DESTINATION	COFFEE	STOCK	PERMANENT STOCK
Oct. 20	Oct. 20	Oct. 20	Oct. 20
Oct. 21	Oct. 21	Oct. 21	Oct. 21
Oct. 22	Oct. 22	Oct. 22	Oct. 22
Oct. 23	Oct. 23	Oct. 23	Oct. 23
Oct. 24	Oct. 24	Oct. 24	Oct. 24
Oct. 25	Oct. 25	Oct. 25	Oct. 25
Oct. 26	Oct. 26	Oct. 26	Oct. 26
Oct. 27	Oct. 27	Oct. 27	Oct. 27
Oct. 28	Oct. 28	Oct. 28	Oct. 28
Oct. 29	Oct. 29	Oct. 29	Oct. 29
Oct. 30	Oct. 30	Oct. 30	Oct. 30
Oct. 31	Oct. 31	Oct. 31	Oct. 31
Nov. 1	Nov. 1	Nov. 1	Nov. 1
Nov. 2	Nov. 2	Nov. 2	Nov. 2
Nov. 3	Nov. 3	Nov. 3	Nov. 3
Nov. 4	Nov. 4	Nov. 4	Nov. 4
Nov. 5	Nov. 5	Nov. 5	Nov. 5
Nov. 6	Nov. 6	Nov. 6	Nov. 6
Nov. 7	Nov. 7	Nov. 7	Nov. 7
Nov. 8	Nov. 8	Nov. 8	Nov. 8
Nov. 9	Nov. 9	Nov. 9	Nov. 9
Nov. 10	Nov. 10	Nov. 10	Nov. 10
Nov. 11	Nov. 11	Nov. 11	Nov. 11
Nov. 12	Nov. 12	Nov. 12	Nov. 12
Nov. 13	Nov. 13	Nov. 13	Nov. 13
Nov. 14	Nov. 14	Nov. 14	Nov. 14
Nov. 15	Nov. 15	Nov. 15	Nov. 15
Nov. 16	Nov. 16	Nov. 16	Nov. 16
Nov. 17	Nov. 17	Nov. 17	Nov. 17
Nov. 18	Nov. 18	Nov. 18	Nov. 18
Nov. 19	Nov. 19	Nov. 19	Nov. 19
Nov. 20	Nov. 20	Nov. 20	Nov. 20
Nov. 21	Nov. 21	Nov. 21	Nov. 21
Nov. 22	Nov. 22	Nov. 22	Nov. 22
Nov. 23	Nov. 23	Nov. 23	Nov. 23
Nov. 24	Nov. 24	Nov. 24	Nov. 24
Nov. 25	Nov. 25	Nov. 25	Nov. 25
Nov. 26	Nov. 26	Nov. 26	Nov. 26
Nov. 27	Nov. 27	Nov. 27	Nov. 27
Nov. 28	Nov. 28	Nov. 28	Nov. 28
Nov. 29	Nov. 29	Nov. 29	Nov. 29
Nov. 30	Nov. 30	Nov. 30	Nov. 30
Dec. 1	Dec. 1	Dec. 1	Dec. 1
Dec. 2	Dec. 2	Dec. 2	Dec. 2
Dec. 3	Dec. 3	Dec. 3	Dec. 3
Dec. 4	Dec. 4	Dec. 4	Dec. 4
Dec. 5	Dec. 5	Dec. 5	Dec. 5
Dec. 6	Dec. 6	Dec. 6	Dec. 6
Dec. 7	Dec. 7	Dec. 7	Dec. 7
Dec. 8	Dec. 8	Dec. 8	Dec. 8
Dec. 9	Dec. 9	Dec. 9	Dec. 9
Dec. 10	Dec. 10	Dec. 10	Dec. 10
Dec. 11	Dec. 11	Dec. 11	Dec. 11
Dec. 12	Dec. 12	Dec. 12	Dec. 12
Dec. 13	Dec. 13	Dec. 13	Dec. 13
Dec. 14	Dec. 14	Dec. 14	Dec. 14
Dec. 15	Dec. 15	Dec. 15	Dec. 15
Dec. 16	Dec. 16	Dec. 16	Dec. 16
Dec. 17	Dec. 17	Dec. 17	Dec. 17
Dec. 18	Dec. 18	Dec. 18	Dec. 18
Dec. 19	Dec. 19	Dec. 19	Dec. 19
Dec. 20	Dec. 20	Dec. 20	Dec. 20
Dec. 21	Dec. 21	Dec. 21	Dec. 21
Dec. 22	Dec. 22	Dec. 22	Dec. 22
Dec. 23	Dec. 23	Dec. 23	Dec. 23
Dec. 24	Dec. 24	Dec. 24	Dec. 24
Dec. 25	Dec. 25	Dec. 25	Dec. 25
Dec. 26	Dec. 26	Dec. 26	Dec. 26
Dec. 27	Dec. 27	Dec. 27	Dec. 27
Dec. 28	Dec. 28	Dec. 28	Dec. 28
Dec. 29	Dec. 29	Dec. 29	Dec. 29
Dec. 30	Dec. 30	Dec. 30	Dec. 30
Dec. 31	Dec. 31	Dec. 31	Dec. 31

Imports.

Flour.—The *Ulna* brought 2,000 bags from the River Plate and the *Amr* 6,000 bags from Baltimore. The market continues very firm and with an upward tendency. The latest quotations are:

Trieste	nominal.
Richmond 1st	41,000-45,000
do 2nd	43,000-44,000
Baltimore 1st	44,000-45,000
do 2nd	43,000-44,000
Western and Interior	nominal.
River Plate	36,000-37,000
Local Mills	45,000-46,000

Codfish.—The arrivals were 755 cases ex *Petropolis* from Hamburg, and 1,501 tons ex *Amr*, from New York. The stock in first hands is 75,000 packages. Importers quote from 5,000 to 5,500 for *Amr*, from 5,500 to 6,000 for *Amr*, from 6,000 to 6,500 for *Amr*, from 6,500 to 7,000 for *Amr*, from 7,000 to 7,500 for *Amr*, from 7,500 to 8,000 for *Amr*, from 8,000 to 8,500 for *Amr*, from 8,500 to 9,000 for *Amr*, from 9,000 to 9,500 for *Amr*, from 9,500 to 10,000 for *Amr*, from 10,000 to 10,500 for *Amr*, from 10,500 to 11,000 for *Amr*, from 11,000 to 11,500 for *Amr*, from 11,500 to 12,000 for *Amr*, from 12,000 to 12,500 for *Amr*, from 12,500 to 13,000 for *Amr*, from 13,000 to 13,500 for *Amr*, from 13,500 to 14,000 for *Amr*, from 14,000 to 14,500 for *Amr*, from 14,500 to 15,000 for *Amr*, from 15,000 to 15,500 for *Amr*, from 15,500 to 16,000 for *Amr*, from 16,000 to 16,500 for *Amr*, from 16,500 to 17,000 for *Amr*, from 17,000 to 17,500 for *Amr*, from 17,500 to 18,000 for *Amr*, from 18,000 to 18,500 for *Amr*, from 18,500 to 19,000 for *Amr*, from 19,000 to 19,500 for *Amr*, from 19,500 to 20,000 for *Amr*, from 20,000 to 20,500 for *Amr*, from 20,500 to 21,000 for *Amr*, from 21,000 to 21,500 for *Amr*, from 21,500 to 22,000 for *Amr*, from 22,000 to 22,500 for *Amr*, from 22,500 to 23,000 for *Amr*, from 23,000 to 23,500 for *Amr*, from 23,500 to 24,000 for *Amr*, from 24,000 to 24,500 for *Amr*, from 24,500 to 25,000 for *Amr*, from 25,000 to 25,500 for *Amr*, from 25,500 to 26,000 for *Amr*, from 26,000 to 26,500 for *Amr*, from 26,500 to 27,000 for *Amr*, from 27,000 to 27,500 for *Amr*, from 27,500 to 28,000 for *Amr*, from 28,000 to 28,500 for *Amr*, from 28,500 to 29,000 for *Amr*, from 29,000 to 29,500 for *Amr*, from 29,500 to 30,000 for *Amr*, from 30,000 to 30,500 for *Amr*, from 30,500 to 31,000 for *Amr*, from 31,000 to 31,500 for *Amr*, from 31,500 to 32,000 for *Amr*, from 32,000 to 32,500 for *Amr*, from 32,500 to 33,000 for *Amr*, from 33,000 to 33,500 for *Amr*, from 33,500 to 34,000 for *Amr*, from 34,000 to 34,500 for *Amr*, from 34,500 to 35,000 for *Amr*, from 35,000 to 35,500 for *Amr*, from 35,500 to 36,000 for *Amr*, from 36,000 to 36,500 for *Amr*, from 36,500 to 37,000 for *Amr*, from 37,000 to 37,500 for *Amr*, from 37,500 to 38,000 for *Amr*, from 38,000 to 38,500 for *Amr*, from 38,500 to 39,000 for *Amr*, from 39,000 to 39,500 for *Amr*, from 39,500 to 40,000 for *Amr*, from 40,000 to 40,500 for *Amr*, from 40,500 to 41,000 for *Amr*, from 41,000 to 41,500 for *Amr*, from 41,500 to 42,000 for *Amr*, from 42,000 to 42,500 for *Amr*, from 42,500 to 43,000 for *Amr*, from 43,000 to 43,500 for *Amr*, from 43,500 to 44,000 for *Amr*, from 44,000 to 44,500 for *Amr*, from 44,500 to 45,000 for *Amr*, from 45,000 to 45,500 for *Amr*, from 45,500 to 46,000 for *Amr*, from 46,000 to 46,500 for *Amr*, from 46,500 to 47,000 for *Amr*, from 47,000 to 47,500 for *Amr*, from 47,500 to 48,000 for *Amr*, from 48,000 to 48,500 for *Amr*, from 48,500 to 49,000 for *Amr*, from 49,000 to 49,500 for *Amr*, from 49,500 to 50,000 for *Amr*, from 50,000 to 50,500 for *Amr*, from 50,500 to 51,000 for *Amr*, from 51,000 to 51,500 for *Amr*, from 51,500 to 52,000 for *Amr*, from 52,000 to 52,500 for *Amr*, from 52,500 to 53,000 for *Amr*, from 53,000 to 53,500 for *Amr*, from 53,500 to 54,000 for *Amr*, from 54,000 to 54,500 for *Amr*, from 54,500 to 55,000 for *Amr*, from 55,000 to 55,500 for *Amr*, from 55,500 to 56,000 for *Amr*, from 56,000 to 56,500 for *Amr*, from 56,500 to 57,000 for *Amr*, from 57,000 to 57,500 for *Amr*, from 57,500 to 58,000 for *Amr*, from 58,000 to 58,500 for *Amr*, from 58,500 to 59,000 for *Amr*, from 59,000 to 59,500 for *Amr*, from 59,500 to 60,000 for *Amr*, from 60,000 to 60,500 for *Amr*, from 60,500 to 61,000 for *Amr*, from 61,000 to 61,500 for *Amr*, from 61,500 to 62,000 for *Amr*, from 62,000 to 62,500 for *Amr*, from 62,500 to 63,000 for *Amr*, from 63,000 to 63,500 for *Amr*, from 63,500 to 64,000 for *Amr*, from 64,000 to 64,500 for *Amr*, from 64,500 to 65,000 for *Amr*, from 65,000 to 65,500 for *Amr*, from 65,500 to 66,000 for *Amr*, from 66,000 to 66,500 for *Amr*, from 66,500 to 67,000 for *Amr*, from 67,000 to 67,500 for *Amr*, from 67,500 to 68,000 for *Amr*, from 68,000 to 68,500 for *Amr*, from 68,500 to 69,000 for *Amr*, from 69,000 to 69,500 for *Amr*, from 69,500 to 70,000

Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --- November 6th.

Emission	Circulation	Public Funds	Nominal Value	Last Quotation
506,595,000\$	378,763,700\$	Stock 5% currency (apolites).....	1,000\$ 800\$, 200\$	580,000— 88,000
164,987,000	104,884,000	Bonds of 1895	1,000	875 000— 881 000
60,000,000	60,000,000	do 1897, 6%	1,000	1,001 000—1,007 000
119,600	119,600	Bonds 4%	1,000\$ 800\$, 200\$	— 2,120 000
30,000,000	21,584,500	Gold Loan, 1898, 6%	1,000\$ 800\$, 200\$	— 1,800 000
51,885,000	49,000	Do do 1899, 4 1/2%	1,000\$ 800\$, 200\$	— 1,835 000
108,654,000	15,500,000	Do do 1899, 4%	1,000\$ 800\$, 200\$	— 380 000
17,500,000	17,500,000	State of Espirito Santo	1,000\$ 800\$, 200\$	— 750 000
11,193,000	13,193,000	do do 6%	1,000	— 550 000
5,000,000	1,513,300	do do Minas Geraes, 5%	1,000	—
65,000,000	45,522,000	do do 5%	1,000	—
600,000	4,000,000	do do of Rio de Janeiro, 6%	1,000	410 000— 425 000
10,000,000	600,000	do do of Parahyba, 6%	1,000	920 000—
25,000,000	22,855,400	do do of Pernambuco, 6%	1,000	162 000— 165 000
2,500,000	—	Municipal Loan, City of Rio de Janeiro, 5%	100	—
520,000	—	do do do do São Paulo, 7%	100	—
400,000	400,000	do do do do Petropolis, 7%	200	— 170 000
		do do do do Alago Parahyba, 7%	200	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Banks	Paid	Reserve Fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
20,000,000\$	100,000	91,090	200\$	Commercial do Rio de Janeiro.....	200\$	4,000,000\$	8000, July 1899	— 220,000
16,000,000	80,000	20,000	200	Commercio	200	3,170,000	8 000, ditto 1899	216,000— 220 000
24,000,000	120,000	all	200	Construtor do Brazil	200	1,645,000	3400, ditto 1899	82 000—
16,000,000	80,000	77,553 1/2	200	Credito Movel	200	7,744,000	2400, Jan. 1896	— 14 000
8,000,000	40,000	all	200	Credito Real do Brazil	200	803,079	12 1/2, ditto 1892	1 000—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Depositos e Descantos	200	678,000	— July 1899	80 000— 87 000
750,000	15,000	all	50	Funcionarios Publicos	50	68,660	3400, ditto 1899	32 000—
8,000,000	40,000	all	200	Hypotecario do Brazil	100	280,317	4300, ditto 1899	37 000—
10,000,000	50,000	all	200	Lavoura e Commercio	200	1,019,737	6800, ditto 1899	— 116 000
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Nacional Brasileiro	200	200,000	10000, ditto 1899	185 000—
103,229,200	518,116	all	200	Republica do Brazil	200	16,780,223	6800, ditto 1899	189 000— 190 000
20,000,000	100,000	50,000	200	Rio e Matto Grosso	200	368,790	6800, ditto 1899	101 000—
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	do do 2nd series	40	—	1500, ditto 1899	— 20 000
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Rural e Hypotecario	200	8,204,082	92000, ditto 1899	260 000— 270 000
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	do do 2nd series	100	—	4300, ditto 1899	130 000— 151 000
10,000,000	50,000	all	200	Comercial da Bahia	200	2,185,325	11 1/2, ditto 1899	—
10,000,000	50,000	all	200	Com. e Industria de S. Paulo	200	6,000,000	12500, ditto 1899	—
7,000,000	35,000	all	200	Credito Real de Minas Geraes	200	283,700	12 1/2, ditto 1899	190 000—
7,500,000	37,500	14,097	200	Credito Real de S. Paulo	200	1,116,384	8 1/2, ditto 1899	— 130 000
—	—	10,302	—	do do 2nd series	60	—	ditto	12 000—
—	—	12,300	—	do do commercial section	200	—	ditto	50 000— 80 000
25,000,000	125,000	all	200	Lavradores	200	400,000	12 1/2, ditto 1895	145 000—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Mercantil de Santos	200	800,000	8000, ditto 1899	— 145 000
10,000,000	50,000	25,000	200	S. Paulo	200	605,000	7500, Jan. 1895	—
10,584,610	—	—	200	Uniao de S. Paulo	200	400,000	6 1/2, July 1899	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Railways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
110,000,000\$	550,000	all	200\$	Leopoldina	200\$	—	—	6000—
5,000,000	25,000	all	100	Minas de S. Jeronymo	100	36,672\$	—	—
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Macaé e Campos	200	—	—	—
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Muzambinho	100	65,000	2500 Oct. 99	—
61,000,000	310,000	33,525	200	Oeste de Minas	200	3,001,489	int. Sept. 93	—
—	—	266,475	—	do do	75	—	—	—
10,000,000	50,000	10,000	100	do do	20	—	—	—
70,000,000	350,000	all	200	Quilombo	100	—	int. Jan. 92	—
—	—	—	—	do do	80	—	—	—
1,600,000	8,000	5,100	200	União Sorocabana Itapua	200	1,163,212	6 1/2, June, 92	31 000—
47,000,000	235,000	all	200	União Valenciana	200	45,710	6500, Feb. 86	10 000—
12,500,000	62,500	all	200	Sapucaia	200	583,378	int. Jan. 92	2 000—
—	—	—	—	Tocantins e Araguaia	200	—	—	4 250—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Tramways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
2,500,000\$	25,000	all	100\$	Carrioca	100\$	—	—	80\$000
6,000,000	60,000	all	100	Caris Urbanos	200	166,687	—	155\$000
7,000,000	70,000	all	100	Corcovado (and Hotel)	200	6,971	1500, July 91	—
14,000,000	70,000	all	200	Jardim Botânico	200	559,174\$	3 000, Oct. 99	— 150 000
12,000,000	60,000	56,300	200	S. Christoval	200	—	3 000, Jan. 99	193 000—199 000
3,000,000	15,000	all	200	Villa Isabel	200	105,890\$	3 000, July 91	—
800,000	8,000	all	100	Pernambuco	100	34,495	4 500, Aug. 99	— 120 000

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Steamships	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
1,000,000	5,000	all	200\$	Esperança Maritima	200\$	250,000\$	10\$000, July 99	100\$000—
25,000,000	140,000	all	200	Lloyd Brasileiro	200	—	—	5 000—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Navegação Costeira	200	—	—	—
673,400	3,367	all	200	S. João da Barra e Campos	200	59,52\$	10 000, Aug. 99	300\$000
1,000,000	5,000	2,750	200	Sul Paulista	80	—	—	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Cotton Mills, etc.	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
10,000,000\$	50,000\$	all	200\$	Alliança	200\$	950,68\$	10\$000— July 99	120\$000—
2,400,000	12,000	all	200	America Fabril	200	279,979	7 000— Aug. 90	70\$000—
500,000	2,500	all	200	Botafogo	200	35,142	— July 99	— 250\$000
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Brazil Industrial	200	150,000	— July 99	150 000—
3,600,000	18,000	all	200	Carrioca	200	54,294	— ditto 99	— 100 000
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Confiança Industrial	200	268,695	10 000— ditto 99	163 000— 170 000
4,500,000	22,500	all	200	Corcovado	200	25,554	40 000— Jan. 99	—
500,000	2,500	all	200	D. Isabel	170	169,923	12 000— July 98	162 000—
3,000,000	15,000	all	200	Fabril Paulista	200	300,000	10 000— Aug. 99	180 000— 185 000
1,200,000	6,000	all	200	Industrial Mineira	200	82,365	10 000— July 99	— 170 000
800,000	4,000	all	200	Magéense	200	16,437	10 000— ditto 99	—
1,500,000	7,500	all	200	Manufatura Fluminense	200	128,443	5 000— Mar. 96	80 000—
4,000,000	20,000	all	200	Petropolis	200	7,821	— July 99	175 000—
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Progresso Industrial	200	639,289	—	—
1,200,000	6,000	all	200	Rink (Woolens)	200	—	4 000— Oct. 99	30 000—
150,000	750	all	100	S. Felix	200	17,039	— Aug. 99	—
350,000	1,750	all	200	Santa Luz	200	36,313	— Jan. 99	— 150 000
2,400,000	12,000	all	200	S. João	200	—	— July 99	— 165 000
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	S. Pedro de Alcântara	200	58,056	19 1/2— Aug. 98	—
3,500,000	17,500	all	200	União Fabril	200	1,247,262	—	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Insurance	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation.
3,000,000\$	15,000	all	200\$	Alliança	20\$	43,678\$	1\$000, July 97	5\$000—
3,000,000	3,000	all	1,000	Argos Fluminense	250	300,000	22 000, ditto 99	370\$000—
2,000,000	10,000	9,735	200	Bonanza	30	15,584	1 500, Jan. 99	6 000— 9 000
4,000,000	20,000	10,000	200	Confiança	200	300,000	3 000, July 99	32 500—
4,000,000	8,000	4,000	500	Fidelidade	150	357,752	7 000, ditto 99	— 25 000
1,500,000	7,500	all	200	Gerul	100	250,000	8 000, ditto 99	135 000—
1,000,000	5,000	all	100	Indemnizadora	20	400,000	2 000, July 99	— 35 000
2,500,000	12,500	all	200	Providente	20	370,000	3 000, ditto 99	17 000— 20 000
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Propriedade	20	131,833	1 500, ditto 99	19 500— 18 000

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Miscellaneous	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
7,000,000\$	35,000	all	200\$	Cantareira e Viçosa Fluminense	200\$	—	4 000, July 91	—
500,000	2,500	all	100	Carros Taterall Moreaux	50	42,378\$	1 500, Jan. 99	16\$000—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Carruagens Fluminense	200	53,600	6 000, Jan. 99	135 000— 145 000
50,000,000	250,000	all	200	Cruzeiro (match factory)	200	—	— Aug. 95	305 000—
21,500,000	107,500	215,000	100	Docas de Santos	200	—	— Aug. 99	— 15 000
60,000,000	300,000	all	200	Obras Publicas no Brazil	100	6,305,142	8 000, Jan. 91	— 1 000
2,000,000	10,000	9,900	200	Gazeta de Noticias (newspaper)	200	51,254	15 1/2, Sept. 91	— 120 000
1,000,000	5,000	all	100	do Fozes (newspaper)	200	43,577	10 000, Feb. 93	99 000— 100 500
2,500,000	12,500	all	50	Loterias Nacionais do Brazil	50	1,547,629	— July 99	—
3,000,000	15,000	all	100	Mate Larangeira (Paraguay tea)	100	300,000	13 000, Jan. 99	—
1,000,000	5,000	all	100	Molinos Fluminense (flour mills)	100	39,267	7 700, Mar. 91	20 000—
9,312,800	46,564	33,128	100	Sacramento do Rio de Janeiro (building society)	100	714,948	5 000, July 99	— 125 000
100,000	500	9,950	100	Transporte de Café e Mercadorias	100	400,000	6 000, Mar. 99	— 4 000
1,550,000	7,750	all	200	Typographica do Brazil	200	70,674	—	—
100,000	500	all	200	União (water for ships)	200	29,987	—	—

CERVEJARIA BRAHMA

FRANCISKANER BRÄU

RUA VISCONDE DE SAPUCANY 140, 142 & 144

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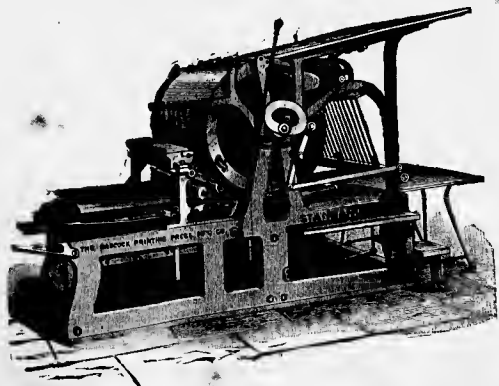
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